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Australia
1885-1896

ANDERSON & Co's

CATALOGUE
for 1888-9.



*Anderson & Co's
Seedsmen and
Plant Merchants
Sydney.*

SEEDS

AND Plants.



216 & 218 PITT ST., SYDNEY.

FOR 1888-9.

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Anderson & Co., Seedsmen, 216 and 218 Pitt Street, Sydney.



SEED WAREHOUSE,

216 & 218 PITT STREET,

SYDNEY.

THE issue of our ANNUAL CATALOGUE affords us the pleasing opportunity of thanking our old and esteemed Customers for their continued confidence and support, and also of expressing to our new customers the hope that we shall continue to receive their patronage, and to assure all who favour us with their commands that it will always be our endeavour to merit the large share of the SEED TRADE placed in our hands.

Year by year our business increases, and we lose no opportunity of improving the method adopted for the vast distribution of our SEEDS throughout the length and breadth of the colony, and we are pleased to be able to state that there is now no town of any importance in this Colony, or in Queensland, where our Packet Garden Seeds cannot be obtained from the Storekeepers.

Our Farm Seed Trade in Lucerne, Clovers, Grasses, and other Field Seeds has now assumed large proportions; and it is now, as it has always been, our desire to send out only first-class Seed Samples. Oats, Barley, Wheat, and other cereal crops we supply largely, and always exercise the greatest care in dressing and selecting samples for Seed purposes.

Our Nursery Trade in Trees and Plants is still in good hands, and has at all times our most careful supervision.

Our New Stocks are of the same high-class quality as heretofore, and such as have gained to our house the reputation which we now enjoy. It will always be our aim, by the exercise of the greatest care and unremitting attention to the interests of our customers, to retain the confidence which has been reposed in us for so many years.

We place our new Catalogue in the hands of our patrons with confidence, as we have endeavoured to make it as complete as possible, and we shall be glad to be favoured by them with the address of any likely purchaser of Seeds, to whom we can post a copy.

ANDERSON & CO.



Anderson & Co., Seedsmen, 216 and 218 Pitt Street, Sydney.

OUR BUSINESS.

OUR SEEDS are of the best quality procurable in England and the Continent, and are all carefully tested as to germinating power before being sent out, and no parcel is allowed to be sold which does not come up to a high standard of growth.

OUR RESPONSIBILITIES.—We have every confidence in the genuineness of our Seeds, but do not hold ourselves responsible for error in any way; but all that care can do to avoid errors is done by us, which greatly reduces the risk to our customers.

We are not liable for loss after despatch of goods, provided we have carried out the instructions of our customers. All loss in transit must be paid by purchaser.

OUR TERMS.

CASH.—We prefer always to do a Cash Trade, and for such payments allow a discount of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. (6d. in the £) off Catalogue rates, unless in the case of Oats, Barley, and other Grain, which are always nett.

CREDIT.—Our Credit Terms are: Three Months' Accounts, rendered March, June, September, and December; but before opening any Account we require to have a satisfactory Sydney reference, or other information, as to the standing of our correspondent.

NEW CUSTOMERS should always remit with their orders and save the necessary delay for enquiry, and they should not forget that it is quite impossible for us to know the position of one-half of our correspondents.

REMITTANCES can be made in Crossed Cheques, Drafts, Post-office Orders, or Stamps; and where Stamps are scarce a £1 Note can be sent in payment of a small sum, and we will return any balance in Stamps. All letters containing Notes, however, should be registered.

CORRESPONDENCE.—All business communications to be addressed to the firm.

Our Address: 216 & 218 PITT STREET, SYDNEY.
„ Telephone: No. 326.

VEGETABLE SEED NOVELTIES

FOR 1888.

Asparagus—"The Palmetto."

The exporters of this American variety wrote of it as being very early, yielding large crops, and has quality and evenness of growth, and to be very much superior in every way to any variety grown. Price, 1s. per packet.



PALMETTO—ASPARAGUS.

Water Melon—"Kolb's Gem."

This fine new melon grows to a weight of from 25 to 40 pounds, with a splendid flavour, and has remarkable keeping qualities, remaining perfectly fresh and sweet for two months. It is by far the best water melon of its class introduced since the advent of "Cuban Queen." Price, 1s. per packet.



KOLB'S GEM—WATER MELON.

Water Melon—"Mammoth Ironclad."

A very large melon, averaging some 50 pounds each; beautiful deep red flesh, with a delicious rich flavour, holding its fine quality very close to the skin; vines are strong growing and vigorous; altogether it is a most valuable acquisition. Price, 1s. per packet.



MAMMOTH IRONCLAD—WATER MELON.



BALTIMORE MUSK OR ROCK MELON.

Rock Melon. "Baltimore."

One of the best green-fleshed melons raised, with a very fine flavour, long in shape, and deeply ribbed; very productive, and a most reliable variety. Price, 1s. per packet.

Tomato—"Mikado."



THE MIKADO TOMATO.

This new variety is of immense size, being perfectly solid, and of unsurpassed quality. Though many new tomatoes have been introduced of late, the variety we illustrate stands out so distinct from all others that we confidently recommend it. The tomatoes are produced in large clusters and are perfectly solid, colour purplish red, single fruits weigh from one to one-and-a-half pounds; foliage very distinct. Price, 1s. per packet.

VEGETABLE SEEDS.

Novelties of Last Year and Recent Introductions.

TOMATO, "Optimus."—A very superior tomato, uniform in size, large, and handsome; fruit borne in clusters, and free from cracks and blemishes; flesh beautiful crimson scarlet, solid and fine grained. Price, 1s. per packet.

PARSLEY, "Beauty of the Parterre."—This is certainly the most beautiful parsley yet raised, and while it differs so materially from the other varieties, it yet retains its properties as a condiment. It is of dwarf spreading habit, with very dark green foliage. The plants should be twelve inches apart, giving plenty of room to develop. Price, 6d. per packet.

BEEF.—Anderson's "Blood Red."—This distinct fine red beet is remarkable for the intensity of its colour, and for its handsome shape and fine size; the flavour is particularly good, and, after carefully testing this acquisition to our list of vegetables, we can safely recommend it to our customers. Price, 1s. per packet.

CABBAGE, Anderson's Improved "St. John's Day."—This favourite cabbage is perhaps the most largely grown of all the varieties, and the very best for summer and autumn crop. We have a very select stock of this fine cabbage, which is larger and more compact than the old variety, with less loose leaves and more heart. Price, 1s. per packet.

LORD HOWE ISLAND ONION.—We have for the first time secured a supply of this splendid variety, which is now so favourably known in the Sydney market. Among the Islanders it is grown as a pickling Onion,—for when the seed is sown thickly it produces small solid bulbs, admirably adapted for the purpose. The Onions thus produced bring a high price in the Sydney market, and are nearly the only source of supply of this delightful pickle. If thinned out and grown in the usual way it produces fine large Onions, of wonderful keeping qualities, with a brown red skin and purplish shade in the flesh. Price, 1s. per packet.

ANDERSON'S FORAGE PLANTS.

PANICUM SPECTABILIS (Evergreen Millet, or Johnson Grass).—This very fine forage plant is grown extensively in America, and, having been introduced here, has proved itself of great value, and one of the best fodder plants we have; it is now being much enquired after, and its adaptability to all sorts of soil and climate, and its resistance to drought, must make it a favourite plant on our large stations and runs. In America they make three cuttings of it yearly; the returns show an average yield of 5 tons of hay per acre. The best stage of its growth to cut it for hay is just when the grass comes into bloom. Autumn and towards winter is the best time to sow; the seed should not be put in too thick, and covered lightly; 10 to 15 lb. per acre is sufficient. Price, 2s.6d. per lb.

SETARIA GERMANICA (Hungarian Millet).—Some three years ago we brought this valuable fodder plant under the notice of our Farmers and Squatters, and it is now very largely grown, and has proved a great boon to stock owners in dry, hot districts; last season it was in great demand, and we expect a large sale this year. The plant grows to a height of from 2 to 3 ft., and stock eat it very greedily; they seem to prefer it to almost all other grasses. Sow 15 lb. seed per acre in drills, and from 30 to 40 lb. broadcast; the larger seedling gives a finer stalk, and there is less loss in the crop. This plant also makes good green chaff for young stock, and no farm should be without a few acres of it; the abundance of green herbage it yields is remarkable, and we would strongly advise a trial of it. Price 9d per lb. (special quotations, with sample, for large quantities).

Large Drumhead Field Cabbage.



The cultivation of Field Cabbages is, as to principle, season, and general rules of practice, exactly the same as the garden cultivation, requires less attention being given to each individual plant. An acre or two of it should always be grown where a number of stock are to be fed, and its cultivation is decidedly remunerative. Sow in June, in beds; any ordinary soil will do; transplant in Spring. One pound of seed will give plants sufficient for an acre. Price, 5s. per lb.

Anderson & Co., Seedsmen, 216 and 218 Pitt Street, Sydney.

ANDERSON'S VEGETABLE SEEDS.

AWE have added carefully arranged cultural directions to the various lists of Vegetables, in order that our Catalogue may not only be a complete list of Seeds, etc., but a perfect guide for the sowing and cultivation of same, and a thorough Amateur's Reference Book, and we trust the practical information given will prove of much benefit to our customers, and that it will be found trustworthy and very useful.

For the convenience of our customers we supply all **GARDEN SEEDS IN SIXPENNY PACKETS**, these can be procured from Storekeepers in nearly every town in the Colony, or direct from ourselves, per post.

GARDEN SEEDS, POST FREE.—We send all Garden Seeds of the value of 10s., **WHEN ACCOMPANIED BY CASH, POST FREE**; excepting **PEAS, BEANS, &c.**, and Orders which weigh over one pound.

Artichoke (*Cynara scolymus*).

6d. per packet.

Large Green Globe.

(For Plants, see page 25).

Large Purple Globe.

For the proper cultivation of the Artichoke the ground requires to be as deeply trenched as for Asparagus, and to be well enriched with manure. The seeds should be sown in beds of light soil in March or September, and transplanted during the following Autumn or Spring, in rows four to six feet apart, and about four feet in the rows. They will produce flower heads fit for use during the following season.

Asparagus (*Asparagus officinalis*).

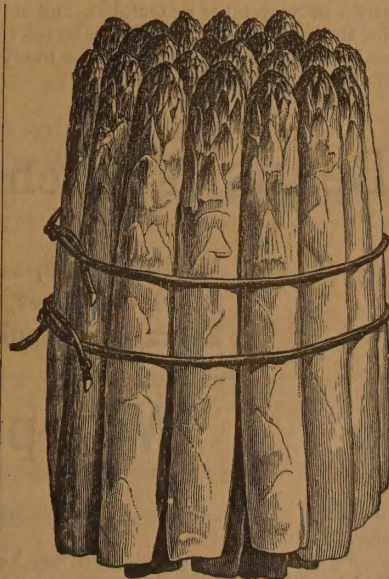
1s. per oz.; 6d. per packet.

Purple Dutch. Large Common. Erfurt Giant.

Connover's Colossal, 1s. 6d. per oz.

(For Plants, see page 25).

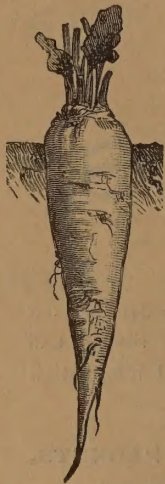
This delicate and fashionable vegetable is of the easiest culture, and suits all the climates of the colony. It may be grown in any kind of garden soil, but prefers a rich loam of a saline character. It cannot be grown to perfection unless manured abundantly every Autumn or Winter. Salt, or better still, nitrate of soda, should be added to stable or any other kind of manure employed. The shoots should not be gathered from the same rows for more than five or six weeks in the same season; but when a prolonged supply is required, rows or beds should be allowed to grow until succession is wanted, when the haulm may be cut down and the rows dressed. Those plants are the best for forming Asparagus beds. These can be supplied during the Autumn or Winter months; or they may be raised from seed in beds of prepared soil, drilled eighteen inches, and an inch or so in the rows, and thinned if necessary to six inches. Sow in July or August, and they will be fit for planting as "two-year-olds" the second winter after sowing.



ASPARAGUS—COLOSSAL.



Anderson & Co., Seedsmen, 216 and 218 Pitt Street, Sydney.



BLOOD RED BEET.

Beet (*Béta vulgaris*).

1s. per oz. ; 6d. per packet.

Nutting's Selected Dwarf Red.
Henderson's Short Top.

Anderson's Blood Red.
Silver, or Spinach Beet.

Beet should follow a Cabbage or Cauliflower crop, or, at any rate, some crop from which the land had been well manured ; because the symmetrical form of the root cannot be preserved if fresh manure be used for the crop. Sow in rows eighteen to twenty-four inches apart ; thin out to ten or twelve inches, and be careful to "single" the plants. Generally two plants spring from a single seed, and, if they are allowed to grow together the result will be unsightly. Strong soil suits best for Beet, but it is not particular. Make a sowing about July ; the next November or December ; and a third during February or March, should the weather prove favourable.

Beans (French or Kidney)

DWARF VARIETIES. (*Phaseolus Vulgaris*).

1s. 6d. Quart ; 6d. per packet.

Pale Dun, or Cream Coloured.

Canadian Wonder.

Robins' Egg.

Negro Long Pod.

Governor Denison.

As a Summer green vegetable, the French or Kidney Bean is without an equal in our dry and fickle climate. It is a universally valued crop. It is also a useful family dish when dry. Sow the dwarf sorts every two or three weeks, as the weather suits, from September to February inclusive, in rows two feet apart and four inches in the rows. The tall climbing kinds should have a space of from three to four feet between the rows, and about twelve inches in the rows. These should be sown in September or October, and stakes should be provided for them. The soil should not be too rich for the French bean, as in moist summers they will be likely to produce too much haulm and little or no fruit.



CANADIAN WONDER FRENCH BEANS.

Beans (French)—RUNNER VARIETIES. (*Phaseolus multiflorus*).

1s. 6d. per quart ; 6d. per packet.

White Dutch, large and fine. White Seed, Prolific tall grower.

Scarlet Runner, much esteemed as a green vegetable, fine fleshy pods, 2s. per quart.

Zebra, or Napoleon, a good variety, freely grown in some districts.

Wax-pod, or Butter Bean.

2s. per quart.

Mont d'Or, or Golden Butter.

This Bean grows about 6 feet high, pods of great substance, remarkably tender, and of Excellent flavour. Pod is edible, and should be cooked whole.

Anderson & Co., Seedsmen, 216 and 218 Pitt Street, Sydney.

Beans (French)—continued.



SCARLET RUNNER BEAN.

**Broad Windsor (Taylor's).
Early Long Pod.**

Strong loam, and even somewhat clayey soil, suits this useful vegetable. It does not require much manure, particularly when the land has been manured for the previous crop. Sow in May, in drills four feet apart and twelve inches in rows. Sow also in June, July, and August, reducing the distances until in the last month two feet by four inches would be the proper distance. This is a valuable crop, because when sown early it not only produces a large amount of wholesome food, but its culture adds to the fertility of worn-out beds.

SOJA.—(var. Soja d' Etampes).

1s. per packet.

This is the best variety of the new Soja Bean for culinary purposes. It has a fine flavour, cooks well, and is very nutritious. The best way of using it is to prepare it as a Haricot Bean, either fresh from growing plants, gathered when the pods are well filled with beans, or when the plants have dried off and the beans are ripe. The stem is also good fodder, either green or otherwise. The plant does not exceed twenty inches in height.

Beans (Snake, or Yard Long).

6d. per packet.

This variety of Bean bears long narrow pods about two feet in length; it yields immense crops, and the Beans are produced in bunches. The pods are stringless, and of very delicate flavour. They are easily prepared for table, being simply cut in required lengths. This bean will be found very suitable for growing in warm parts of the colony, and is a useful acquisition to gardens on stations in the interior. It is a tall variety.

Beans (Broad).

(Faba Vulgaris).

1s. 3d. per quart; 6d. per packet.

**Green Windsor.
Johnson's Wonderful.**

Borecole or Kale *(Brassica oleracea sabellia).*

1s. per oz.; 6d. per packet.

Dwarf Green Curled

Thousand Headed, 1s. per packet

Sow in seed beds in January and June, and treat as Cabbage. It requires well-worked rich soil, with liberal manuring. This vegetable is not as well known in this colony as it deserves to be. It is most useful in Winter, and the January sowing may therefore be considered the main one. Dwarf kinds should be planted in rows two feet apart, and twelve to eighteen inches in the rows. Large sorts three feet by two.



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ROSEBERY SPROUTS.

Broccoli (*Brassica oleracea botrytis cymosa*).

1s. 6d. per oz ; 6d. per packet.

Adams' Early White
Chappel's Cream
Elleston's Mammoth
Wilcove's Late White

Walcheren
Knight's Protecting
Large Sulphur
Purple Cape

Sow for the main crop in December and January, and plant out as soon as the plants are ready and the weather suitable. The purple variety may be sown a month or so earlier. The large kinds may also be sown in June and July. Good strong richly-manured soil is necessary to produce Broccoli in perfection. Some of the white varieties make a fair substitute for Cauliflowers, and they will withstand more inauspicious weather.

Brussels Sprouts (*Brassica oleracea bullata gemmifera*).

1s. per oz. ; 6d. per packet.

Rosebery, early and very fine

Common, a large fine growing variety, largely grown

This favourite vegetable should be sown in June and August for Midsummer use, and again in November and February for early and late winter use. When strong enough plant out in rows two feet apart.

Cabbage (*Brassica oleracea capitata*).

9d. per oz. ; 6d. per packet.

St. John's Day, best summer variety
East Ham, a great favourite
West Ham, large and regular
London Market, white heart variety
Early Jersey Wakefield, a favourite
Enfield Market, first-class variety
Winningstadt, large and very weighty
Early Dwarf York, small and good

Marble Head Mammoth, one of the largest
Large York, medium size, fine quality
Sugar Loaf, fine flavour, very old favourite
Drumhead, very large, rather coarse
Flat Dutch, large and late, but coarse
Wheeler's Cocoonut, excellent variety
Daniel's Defiance, superior sort
Red Pickling, blood red, a fine strain.

Large Schweinfurt Cabbage, a fine large market variety

A Garden from which, in some of its choicest forms, this valuable and universally esteemed vegetable cannot be procured daily throughout the year, is either a poor one or is under unskilful management. Strong loam produces the finest quality ; but all soils, from stiff clay to sand, or bog earth, will fairly answer for Cabbage. Manure and moisture are, however, essentials. There should be at least three main sowings in the year, with a few intermediate limited sowings of particular varieties as experience may suggest. In June, store beds of all kinds may be sown, and if the beds be composed of poor unmanured soil, as for this sowing they should be, they will furnish fine, hardy, robust plants for putting out until the March following. The two other main sowings, in December and March respectively, should be made in richly-manured beds, and will generally require shading and watering. Cabbage should not be planted in the same ground twice following, or after Turnips or any other Brassica tribe. The " St. John's Day " is least affected by the cabbage aphid, and is therefore recommended for planting for the summer and autumn crops. It is important that the beds should be deeply dug. For dwarf kinds the rows may be twenty inches, and the plants in the rows fifteen inches apart. The distance apart to be increased according to the size of variety planted, and also the richness of the soil, until, for the largest kinds, three feet by two would be a proper distance. For the March sowing only English or other imported seed from a colder climate should be used, otherwise the crop would be lost by running to seed in July and August.

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Cabbage, Savoy *(Brassica oleracea bullata major)*.

9d. per oz. ; 6d. per packet.

Drumhead, large white heart

Dwarf Green Curled, extra fine

A hardy variety of Cabbage, most suitable for cold districts.



MARBLEHEAD CABBAGE.



ENFIELD MARKET CABBAGE



GREEN CURLED SAVOY.



EARLY YORK CABBAGE.



LARGE RED DUTCH CABBAGE.



SCHWEINFURT CABBAGE.

Anderson & Co., Seedsmen, 216 and 218 Pitt Street, Sydney.

Carrot (*Daucus Carota*).

9d. per oz. ; 6d. per packet.

Early Short Horn, good colour.
Scarlet Long Horn, early.
Improved Intermediate, fine form.

Large Altringham, long red.
Long Red Surrey, a favourite.
Newark Improved.



IMPROVED INTERMEDIATE.

A sowing may be made in July, and the main crop in September, in drills eighteen inches apart, and when fit thin out to five or six inches. In weedy ground it is a good plan to drop a few grains of Barley or Long Raddish with the Carrot seed, to indicate the drills, and thus facilitate hoeing and hand weeding, in doing which the young carrot plants are very liable to be destroyed by the weeds if this precaution is omitted. Sand and sandy loam produce the best carrots ; but they will grow in any common garden soil. Carrots like a rich soil ; but they will not make a handsome growth if sown in freshly manured land. They should, therefore, follow Cauliflowers, Cabbage, Turnip, or some crop for which the land had been well manured. The beds should be both deeply and finely dug—not turned over roughly as suits some kinds of crops best. Small intermediate sowings may be made in January or February. These will not grow large, but are suitable for soups, &c., and need not be thinned to more than two inches apart.

Cauliflower (*Brassica oleracea botrytis cauliflora*.)

2s. per oz. ; 6d. per packet.

Early London, white flower, early.
Large Asiatic, large variety, fine.
Stadtholder, very fine.

Walcheren, reliable sort.
Veitch's Autumn Giant, 2s. 6d. per oz.



EARLY LONDON CAULIFLOWER.



LARGE ASIATIC CAULIFLOWER.

Sow in rich, light soil, in December and January. Slight shading and watering is generally necessary. The plants should not be allowed to crowd each other, nor should they be allowed to become stunted, as they would do if not kept moist, or exposed to the full force of the sun. Choose dull weather, and plant out three feet by two, in liberally manured land. The remarks respecting manures for the Cabbage crop apply with equal force to this favourite vegetable. After planting out, water should be given daily to each plant, unless the weather should prove sufficiently moist, or the land can be otherwise irrigated. If this crop once gets a severe check and becomes stunted it will never produce fine heads—they will either become leafy or button off. Cauliflowers should never follow any of the Cabbage tribe, nor be grown two seasons following on the same beds.

Anderson & Co., Seedsmen, 216 and 218 Pitt Street, Sydney.

Cape Gooseberry (*Physalis edulis*).

6d. per packet.

This is a particular favourite with Australians. The fruit is fit for dessert, and also makes a delicious jelly. Its proper place for culture is the kitchen garden. Sow in September, and prick out in one row along a warm sheltered border of rich soil, two feet apart, when the plants are fit to handle, choosing a damp day. The plants should be stopped by pinching out the top of the shoots occasionally, to induce a sturdy and bushy growth. They should not be allowed to become crowded.

Sweet Corn, or Table Maize (*Zea Mays*).

6d. per packet.

Dolly Dutton, the earliest variety.

Darling's Extra Early, cobs small, very sweet.

Mammoth, large late variety.

Washington Market, the best of the large varieties.

Those who have not tried garden varieties of Maize as a table vegetable should do so. In the United States no garden vegetable is more popular. It is used both in the ripe and unripe stage. Plant in September and October, in rows three or four feet apart and one foot in the rows. Rich soil is most suitable; but it will do in any moderately fertile garden soil. It should be hoed and hilled when about a foot high. Should be cooked while the cobs are quite soft, and served like Asparagus.

Pop Corn.

6d. per packet.

Should be cultivated in the same way as Sweet Corn. Allow the cobs to ripen thoroughly, and roast the grains in a close vessel; they will produce a delicious sweet.



Cress (*Lepidium sativum*).

6d. per packet.

Triple Curled, 6d. per oz.

American 1s. per oz.

Golden, 6d. per oz.

Water Cress, 2s. per oz.

Indian, or Nasturtium, 1s. per oz.

Sow curled cress every two or three weeks, with or without a dash of mustard seed. In the Summer months shade is necessary to produce a crisp and tender growth. This wholesome salad can be grown in any rich soil, either in shaded beds or in boxes. It is sometimes even grown on board ships at sea, and often in very limited back yards in cities, thus affording a fresh supply for daily use much superior to any which can be purchased, which of necessity becomes withered, and loses that pungent, brisk bite, for which it is so much esteemed. Water Cress can also be readily raised from seed. It should be sown in a situation where it can be daily flooded, or where water can be made to trickle over the surface continuously. It may also be grown in well-manured beds, shaded in the Summer months, and watered daily in dry weather. If introduced to gently-flowing shallow streams, or even ponds that are not altogether stagnant, Water Cress will spread naturally, and afford a continuous supply without any other attention than regular cutting.



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LONG GREEN CUCUMBER.

Cucumber (*Cucumis sativus*).

6d. per packet.

Choice Long Green, fine long fruit, very heavy bearer.

Long Green Prickly, useful for Market. Free bearer.

Crystal White, much esteemed, very sweet and delicate.

Long Green, Southgate, hardy ridge variety.

Green Gherkin, for pickling, very small fruit.

To obtain early Cucumbers is one of the chief hobbies of most gardeners whether professional or amateur. For this purpose plants must be raised in artificial heat. The usual plan is to place a glazed frame on a hot-bed, formed of stable manure, in June and July. Over the hot-bed a foot or so of light rich soil is placed, in which the seed is sown. When in the rough leaf they should be planted into other frames for forcing, or kept in large-sized pots till August or September, when they may be planted in the open borders, well manured and prepared for the purpose, being covered by a hand-glass at night to keep off frost, and by day, in rough weather, until well established. Sowing in the open borders may take place about the middle of August, in climates similar to that of Sydney; but such of those of Bathurst or Goulburn, not until towards the end of September. In all cases the shoots should be pinched back to secure a compact growth and fruitful yield.

Celery (*Apium graveolens*).

1s. per oz.; 6d. per packet.

Turner's Incomparable White.

Cole's Crystal White.

Cole's Red Solid.

Laing's Mammoth Red.

Celeriac, Apple-shaped (an improved variety of the Turnip-rooted Celery). 1s. per packet.



INCOMPARABLE WHITE CELERY.

Sow for main crop in September and October. Seed beds for this sowing should not be over rich, and will furnish plants for putting out in trenches for several months. When required, a later sowing (say in December or January) may be made; but this will require more attention, as the young seedlings do not well withstand the hot and dry weather of the Summer. In this case the seed should be sown in shallow seed pans or boxes, and kept in a cool and shaded situation, such as a cold pit or a bough plant shed, and regularly watered. For a few weeks after the plants come through the soil a light mat or cloth should be laid over the pan or box during the day, in

Anderson & Co., Seedsmen, 216 and 218 Pitt Street, Sydney.

Celery, Cultivation of—(continued).

warm or windy weather, and removed every night. To grow Celery to perfection, choose a bed that has been richly manured for a previous crop, such, for instance, as a cauliflower bed. The ground should be of a friable nature, and well pulverized. Let trenches be opened about eighteen inches wide and of a like depth, stacking the soil on either side, to be ready for drawing back to the trenches as the Celery plants progress. In the bottom of these eighteen-inch trenches place about six inches depth of stable manure, partially rotted, and fork it well into the soil about six inches deep. Cover this with a couple of inches of the soil previously thrown out, and water copiously the night before planting it. Then carefully raise the plants from the seed bed, and plant them along the centre of the prepared trench, about nine inches apart, taking care that the hearts of the plants are not buried. Weed often, and draw in soil as the plants advance. Water abundantly, and use liquid manure every two or three days. This treatment will result in prize sticks of Celery.

Endive (*Cichorium endiva*).

Winter substitute for Lettuce.

6d. per packet ; 1s. per oz.



BATAVIAN ENDIVE.

Batavian. Green Curled.

This salad plant, when well grown and blanched, is by some preferred to Lettuce. Sow in February and March, and plant out, when fit, in rows two feet apart, and one foot plant from plant; hoe, and when the plants are well advanced tie the leaves into a bunch surrounding the hearts, to blanch and keep them tender. Some gardeners place tiles or flat boards upon the tops of the plants, when well advanced, instead of tying up the leaves. Rich soil is indispensable if a fine and delicate quality be desired.

Egg Plant (*Solanum-ovigerum*).

6d. per packet.

Improved New York Purple
Long White China

White, large, egg-shaped fruit
Black Pekin



LARGE WHITE EGG PLANT.

Sow in pans, in a frame or pit, in August, and prick out into rich garden soil, when frost is past and the plants are fit to be handled without injury. Or sow in September, in the beds intended for the crop, in rows two feet to two-and-a-half feet apart, and the same distance plant from plant. Shelter with boughs, and water until the plants are well established. When the fruits are set remove all but from eight to eight to twelve on each plant—that is, allow only a single fruit to mature on each shoot. The young plants should be stopped to induce branching.



Anderson & Co., Seedsmen, 216 and 218 Pitt Street, Sydney.

Herbs.

6d. per packet.

Anise
Caraway
Chervil
Coriander
Dill
Fennel

Balm
Basil, Sweet
Basil, Bush
Hyssop
Lavender
Marjoram, Pot

Marjoram, Sweet
Rosemary
Sage
Savory, Winter
Savory, Summer
Thyme

Borage
Dandelion
Marigold
Rue
Purslane
Sorrel

Plants of SWEET MARJORAM, SAGE, THYME, and MINT can be supplied at 6s. per doz.



ROSEMARY.



BORAGE.

NO garden can be considered complete without a bed or two of Herbs. Their culture is exceedingly simple. Seeds require to be sown in Autumn or Spring; and, for the most of them, it is advisable to sow in pans or boxes, or in some place where attention can be given to them in the way of watering, shading, etc., and gradually harden them off and plant out as soon as they are strong enough. Care must be taken to harvest the leaves properly; and as this course is not generally followed in colonial gardens, we recommend its adoption to our friends. Choose a fine dry day, when the plant is in full bloom, and cut the centre and a few outside stems off; tie them up in small bunches to dry, then pack in paper and put away in an air tight compartment, or rub the leaves to a powder. Packed in jars or bottles and corked tightly, they will retain their strength for any length of time.

Kohl Rabi (*Brassica oleracea caulorapa*).

Turnip-rooted Cabbage.

1s. per oz.; 6d. per packet.

Large Green.

Large Purple.

This is a delicious vegetable, the value of which is much under-estimated in this Colony. It is superior as a delicate table vegetable to any kind of turnip, but must be tasted in good condition before it can be appreciated. Sow in beds, as cabbage, from December till March, and plant out in rows eighteen inches apart, and nine inches plant from plant. Any garden soil, well manured, will suit for this crop.



LARGE PURPLE KOHL RABI.



LONDON FLAG LEEK.

Leek (*Allium Porrum*).

1s. per oz. ; 6d. per packet.

London Flag. | Musselburgh.

This highly appreciated and well-known vegetable suits our climate admirably, and can be grown profitably where most other esculent plants would have little chance of yielding a return. No culinary vegetable is of easier culture, or requires so little care, if only the proper seasons for sowing and planting be observed. Sow in prepared beds in April, May, or June at the latest, and plant out in rows eighteen inches by six, or wider if the soil be rich and well manured, and a large growth desired. When the plants are from six to eight inches high they are fit for planting out.



DRUMHEAD CABBAGE LETTUCE.

Lettuce (*Lactuca sativa*).

1s. per oz. ; 6d. per packet.

CABBAGE VARIETIES.

Drumhead, or Malta Cabbage

Neapolitan Cabbage Lettuce

Tom Thumb

American Fringed, new, 1s. per packet

Burpee's Golden Heart.—A very rapid-growing variety, firm and solid heads, large size. Excellent sort for summer use ; stands heat well ; crisp and brittle. 1s. per packet.

COS or upright VARIETIES.

Paris Green Cos | Paris White Cos

Two favourite sorts, very largely grown, suitable for cold districts.



WHITE COS or upright LETTUCE.

With manure, light soil, and a permanent supply of moisture, this universally esteemed salad family of plants can be placed upon the table daily throughout the year. All the varieties may be sown from January to June, and transplanted, when fit, into rows at distances from each other suitable to the size of the variety. From June to January only sorts least liable to run to seed should be sown, and these should be sown in drills where they are intended to remain for the crop. The most staunch kinds known will run if the soil be poor, and the moisture insufficient. The "Drumhead" is one of the best kinds for sowing for summer use. The "Cos," and other non-solid sorts, will be improved by having the leaves loosely bound together round the heart when about two-thirds or three-fourths grown. In planting out lettuce plants it should be observed that the plants should be young, and lifted without breaking the roots ; and dull and showery weather should, if possible, be selected for the operation.



Rock Melon, Skilman's Netted.



Rock Melon, Netted Gem.



Rock Melon,
Large Cantaloupe.



Rock Melon, Jenny Lind.



Rock Melon,
Pine Apple.



Rock Melon, Nutmeg.



Rock Melon, Bayview.



Rock Melon, Large Persian.

Group of Rock Melons (*Cucumis Melo*, and *Var.*)

Anderson & Co., Seedsmen, 216 and 218 Pitt Street, Sydney.

Melon—Water (*Cucumis citrullus*).

1s. per oz. ; 6d. per packet.

Green Round, fine quality

Black Spanish, useful variety

Ice Cream, one of the best

Long Island, fine variety

Mountain Sprout, white seeded

Sugar, red seeded variety

Scaly Bark (new)



ICE CREAM WATER MELON.

LARGE CUBAN QUEEN.—Flesh bright red, very solid, luscious, crisp, and sugary. Price, 1s. per packet.

AMERICAN CHAMPION.—A superb new Water Melon ; skin dark green, delicately marbled with lighter shades ; oval in shape, of unsurpassed quality. Price, 1s. per packet.

PRESERVING, OR PIE MELON.—Excellent for Jam or Pie Making, but cannot be used without cooking. Price, 6d. per packet.

Sand or sandy loam of considerable depth is the most suitable soil for this refreshing and delicious fruit. But in fair seasons they will flourish in any garden soil of ordinary fertility. It is necessary to procure pure seed, or disappointment may arise from the use of seed inoculated with what is called the "Preserving" or cattle melon. No seed can be depended upon which has been saved from vines growing in the vicinity of the latter variety. It is almost a certainty that the major part of such seed will have been inoculated and made impure by the work of bees or other insects. Sow five or six seeds in prepared hills five or six feet apart each way, eventually leaving only two of the best plants in each hole. Some people plant a row of maize between the rows of melons by way of shelter and shade protection ; but the finest fields of water melons we ever saw had no such protection, and we believe the plan to be objectionable rather than otherwise. The time for sowing is September and October.



SCALY BARK WATER MELON.



CUBAN QUEEN WATER MELON.

Anderson & Co., Seedsmen, 216 and 218 Pitt Street, Sydney.

Melons—Rock or Musk (*Cucumis melo*.)

6d. per packet.

Large Yellow Cantaloupe
Skilman's Netted, fine quality
Pine Apple, green flesh, excellent

Large Persian, excellent quality
Nutmeg, delicious flavour
Jenny Lind, large and fine.

BURPEE'S ORANGE MUSK MELON.—

Globe-shaped, thickly netted, and uniform both in size and shape. Flesh thick, and of a deep salmon colour, and exquisite flavour. A most attractive variety on the table; its luscious quality is sure to be appreciated. Price, 1s. per packet.

NETTED GEM.—One of the most prolific melons grown; flesh light green; melting and luscious 1s. per packet.

BAY VIEW.—The finest of the Cantaloupe Melons; very hardy. 1s. per packet.

The culture of this much prized and very rich and aromatic fruit is somewhat like that of the cucumber, both for forcing and out of doors. It is, however, necessary to remark that to secure rich and high flavour, the fruit must be kept free from moisture by rain, dew, or watering, from the time it begins to shape for ripening. Sow in July and August, in artificial heat, and out of doors in September and October. The drills in the borders need not be so wide apart as for Water Melons, nor should the soil be so highly manured. Water will be necessary to bring on the young plants, and in dry weather the bearing vines will also require watering. When the fruit begins to show signs of change to the ripening stage, a frame of calico, or other light cloth covering should be provided to prevent the access of external moisture to the fruit. Otherwise the most delicious varieties will prove insipid, watery and worthless. As with Water Melons, do not leave more than two of the strongest plants in each hole. Do not thin them until about to run.

Mustard (*Sinapsis alba*.)

6d. per oz.

Finest White.

As a salad, Mustard is usually cultivated in the same bed with Curled Cress. But as fresh Mustard seed is much used as condiment in pickling and preserving vegetables and in other ways, it is desirable to grow it for the purpose. Every complete establishment should cultivate a patch, sown either broadcast, or drilled as for turnips. Can be sown with cress all the year round; for a seed crop, in February.



MUSHROOMS.

Mushroom Spawn.

1s. per brick.

The Mushroom may be cultivated during the Autumn and through the Winter in any out-house, shed, or cellar, the temperature, however, must be kept pretty even, not going below 45°. The following directions may be taken as a safe guide to the cultivation of the Mushroom. Select a warm dry shed with a hard floor, and make a bed of fresh horse droppings, with the greater part of the straw shaken out; a moderate size bed should be about 6 feet x 4 feet, and 12 inches deep when finished, but it requires to be well beaten down, and should be 12 inches deep when perfectly firm. Leave it for a few days, until the violent heat is gone; as soon as the heat is on the wane, and this can be readily ascertained by putting in pegs here and there and testing with the hand, when the pegs can be freely handled put pieces of the Spawn about the size of a walnut into the bed at intervals of about 4 inches apart, and just below the surface of the dung. If there is no probability of the temperature of the bed again rising it may be at once soiled; it is, however, better that this should be deferred for a day or two to avoid any risk. Soiling consists in covering the bed to a depth of about 3 inches with good loam, and then beating all down firmly together. An even temperature must be obtained, and if getting too low it may be raised by covering all over with dry hay. A good watering, if the bed should become too dry, once a fortnight with warm water will be found serviceable. In about six weeks the Mushrooms should appear, and the stems should be pulled clean out of the bed when they are gathered to prevent decay. A good bed lasts three months.

Anderson & Co., Seedsmen, 216 and 218 Pitt Street, Sydney.

Onion (*Allium cepa*).

9d. per oz.

Brown Spanish, excellent variety

White Spanish, delicate flavour

Brown Globe, fine hardy sort

James' Keeping, one of the best

Extra Early, Flat, Red.—Very early; mild flavour; keeps well, 1s. per oz.

Giant Rocca, 1s. per oz.

Silver Skin (true) pickling, 1s. per oz.

New Queen, 1s. per packet.

To produce Onions of large size sow in rich soil in April, and transplant in August, in rows two feet apart, and from eight to ten inches apart in the rows. The young plants should be carefully raised from the beds, so that the fibrous roots may not be injured. The rows where the young Onions are to be planted should have the soil raised in small ridges about three or four inches above the rest of the bed. After the plants have taken firm hold of the ground these ridges should be drawn away from the plants, so as to leave the whole of the bulb exposed to the air—nothing but the fibrous roots left under ground. This rule is very generally neglected, the consequence being thick-necked and imperfect bad-keeping bulbs. For general, large, or field culture, sow early in August, either broadcast or in drills. The soil can hardly be too rich, and should be well worked and made solid and compact, before and after sowing, by the roller. The chief point to be observed in sowing is to cover the seed as lightly as possible. Indeed, when the soil is in really good condition for seeding it is best to give no other covering than pressing it in by the roller the seed being sown quite on the surface. This is necessary to secure the proper position of the bulbs above ground. When the land is likely to be weedy, drilling or sowing in rows should always be practised; and it is a good plan to drop grains of barley along the line, at a foot or so apart, so that the rows may be easily distinguished and loss of plants prevented in using the hoe, either hand or horse. Our climate is well adapted for the growth of this, one of the most nutritious, wholesome, and universally esteemed of all culinary vegetables in cultivation.



BROWN SPANISH ONION.



SILVER SKINNED ONION.

Okra (*Hibiscus esculentus*).

6d. per packet.

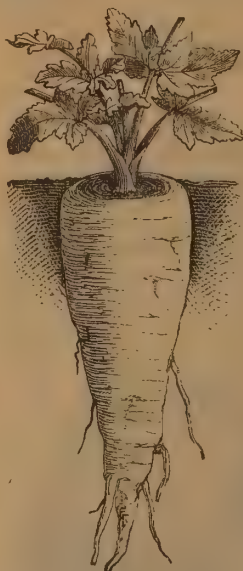
Improved Dwarf

Long Green

This vegetable is not much cultivated here; but in India and America and also in Queensland it is in general demand for soups and stews. Sow in September, October, and November successively. Any good garden soil will suit the crop. The plants should be from two to two-and-a-half feet apart each way; weeds should be kept down, and the soil amongst the crop occasionally loosened. The pods are used while green and tender. They may be cut into thin slices, and dried for winter use. They may also be utilised as pickles.



Anderson & Co., Seedsman, 216 and 218 Pitt Street, Sydney.



PARSNIP, HOLLOW CROWNED

Pak Choi.

1s. per packet.

Chinese variety of Cabbage. Large loose leaves.

Parsnip (*Pastinaca sativa*).

Hollow Crowned.

9d. per oz.

Cultivate the same as carrot. It, however, prefers a much stronger and heavier soil than that vegetable. The rows should be two feet apart, and the plants should be thinned to eight or ten inches. Sow in September. Parsnip seed, not being a good keeper, should be sown rather thickly, so as to ensure plenty of plants. Vacancies in the rows may be filled up by transplanting from parts where they require thinning. The transplanted parsnips will grow quite as heavy as the rest of the crop; but, in most instances, will be forked, and less symmetrical.

Parsley

(*Petroselinum sativum*).

6d. per oz.

Triple Curled

Champion Moss

Fern Leaved, 6d. per packet.

Sow in March and again in August or September. The soil for Parsley should be finely worked, and the seed sown in drills, lightly covered. The seed takes a long time to vegetate, and often only a percentage grows. It should therefore be sown thickly, and when a few inches high should be thinned to about a foot apart. Parsley is usually grown in private gardens as borders for minor or temporary walks. If grown in beds, the drills may be the same as the plants, about a foot apart. It can then be cut repeatedly fairly across the bed.



FERN LEAVED PARSLEY.

Garden Peas (*Pisum sativum*.)

1s. 3d. per quart; 6d. per packet.

EARLIEST VARIETIES.

Daniel O'Rourke, 3 ft.

Sangster's No. 1, 3 ft.

Tom Thumb (long pods), 1 ft.

Warner's Early Emperor, 2½ ft.

Beck's Prizetaker, 4 ft.

Blue Peter, 1½ ft.

SECOND EARLY.

Prizetaker, 4 ft

Bishop's Long-podded Dwarf, 2 ft.

Queen of Dwarf, 2 ft.

LATER VARIETIES.

Bedman's Blue Imperial, 2 ft.

Burbridge's Eclipse, 3 ft.

Fillbasket, 3 ft.

Woodford's Green Marrow, 3 ft.

Blue Prussian, 3 ft.

Blue Scimitar, 3 ft.

Anderson & Co., Seedsmen, 216 and 218 Pitt Street, Sydney.

Garden Peas—continued.

WRINKLED MARROW VARIETIES.

1s. 3d. per quart ; 6d. per packet.

This section is superior to all others, both as regards productiveness and quality ; all the varieties are of delicate sweet flavour, and are much esteemed.

Yorkshire Hero, $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft., one of
the finest peas grown

Veitch's Perfection, $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft.

Standard, 3 ft.

M'Lean's Little Gem, 18 in.
excellent for small gardens

M'Lean's Best of All, 3 ft.

Dr. M'Lean's $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft.

Dean's Dwarf Marrow, 2 ft. high ;
profuse bearer. 1s. per pkt.

Uncle Tom, Large seeded, 3 ft. high ;
a heavy cropper. 1s. per packet.

SUGAR PEA, edible podded (*Grey Seeded*).

1s. 6d. per pint ; 6d. per packet.

One of the best of the edible podded Peas ; is very hardy and productive ; may be used in the same manner as the other varieties of garden Peas.

THREE STANDARD GARDEN PEAS.

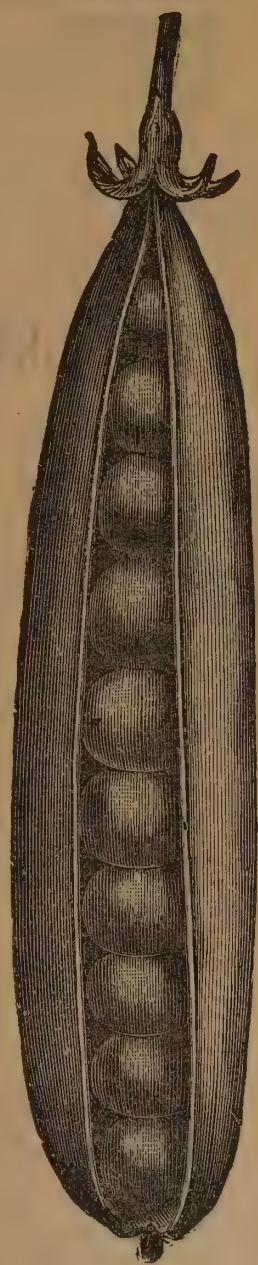
COLONIAL GROWN SEED.

Pride of the Market—A superior wrinkled marrow, very productive, and of fine flavour ; pod a beautiful shape. A very fine show variety, and a most superior pea. Price, 2s. per quart.

Stratagem—One of the very finest of the new peas recently introduced from England. A dwarf variety, but with immense pods, borne, as a rule, singly ; large cropper, and peas of excellent flavour. Price, 2s. 6d. per quart.

American Wonder—An early wrinkled variety, growing only one foot in height, a single vine bearing some 35 pods. Peas and pods deep green in colour ; the peas are of a delicious flavour. Price, 1s. 6d. per quart.

The best season for sowing for a large crop of Peas is May ; but an early sowing may be made in March, and successive plantings during Winter and Spring. But in fair seasons, and by judicious selection of varieties, a constant succession may be kept up for nine months, and in warm and frostless localities for the whole year. Peas like a sweet, open soil ; if somewhat sandy, the better. When sowing in the spring months the seed should be steeped for twenty-four hours. If the situation be a dry one, crops sown later than July will not yield a return unless ample moisture be forthcoming, either from artificial or natural sources.



STRATAGEM.



Anderson & Co., Seedsmen, 216 and 218 Pitt Street, Sydney.



Pepper, or Capsicum.

(*Capsicum Annuum*).

6d. per packet.

Long Red Cayenne

Large Bell

Long Yellow Cayenne

Cherry

Small Chili

Sweet Mountain, large

Sweet Spanish

Little Gem, 1s. per packet.

Sow in pans in July and August, under glass, or in beds in the open air in September or October, and plant out when the plants are from three to five inches high; water and shade if necessary until they are firmly established. Three feet by two is a proper distance to plant. The soil can hardly be too rich; but all sorts of Chilies will thrive in ordinary garden soil, if favourable weather prevails.



PEPPER OR CAPSICUM.

Pumpkin (*Cucurbita Melopepo*).

1s. per oz. ; 6d. per packet.

Crown (choice stock)—Good keeper, and dry

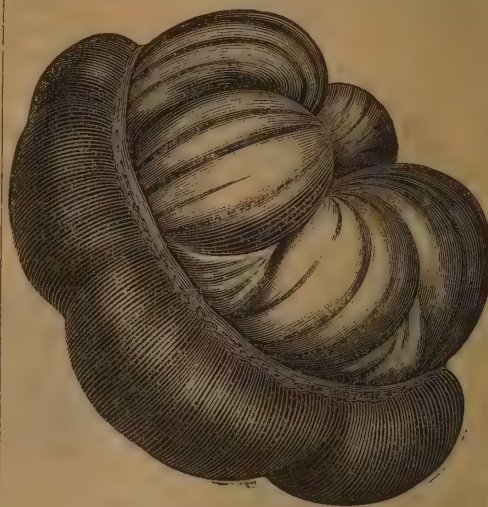
Large Button—Fine dry sort, table variety

New Jumbo—Largest variety grown; often 200 lbs

Ironbark—A favourite variety, and fine quality

Turk's Cap—Fine table variety, and very ornamental

This vegetable is greatly esteemed in Australia. Its garden culture is, however, not generally such as we can approve. Instead of making a hole, or a row of holes, and putting a barrowful of manure into each, we would recommend manure to be dug into the whole bed to be devoted to the crop; and also a liberal top dressing of stable manure, say four inches. Two plants may then be allowed for each hill six feet or more apart each way. From ten to twenty seeds may be planted in each hill, but not more than two of the best should be allowed to run. The least promising should be removed when they have made about four of the rough leaves. The object of planting in hills and using so many seeds in them, is to guard against loss by insects or accidents. Sow during August or September.



PUMPKIN, TURK'S CAP.

(For Cattle Pumpkin Seed, see page 36.)

Rhubarb (*Rheum Rhaponticum hybridum*.)

2s. per oz. ; 6d. per packet.

Giant

Mitchell's Albert

Myatt's Linnæus

Undulatum, very fine

Sow under bough shelter in August or September. Let the plants remain in the seed beds until Autumn, when they may be transferred to the permanent beds. These should be made on the best soil at the disposal of the planter. It should be trenched and manured with half decomposed stable manure, two feet deep. The plants should be placed three feet by four, and the whole bed should be dug and heavily manured every year. The stools should not be allowed to seed. Whenever seed stalks appear they should be cut off. A well cared for Rhubarb bed will last for seven or eight years. Occasionally stools will die from injuries received while dragging the stalks away from the crown. In such cases the roots should be dug up, and after a barrowful or two of fresh soil has been added to the vacant station, a strong root should be planted about June. There should always be a stock or store bed kept to supply such vacancies.

For Roots, see page 25).

Anderson & Co., Seedsmen, 216 and 218 Pitt Street, Sydney.

Rosella (*Hibiscus Rosella*, var. *subdorifa*).

6d. per packet.

It is from the fleshy calyx of this handsome Indian flowering plant (*Hibiscus subdorifa*) that the justly celebrated Queensland "Rosella jam" is made. Our climate is scarcely warm enough to admit of the general culture of this desirable plant; but it would suit for some of the sheltered and warm localities near Sydney and the coast. It should here be raised in artificial heat in June or July, and kept in pots until towards the end of September, when the plants may be planted out in rows four or five feet apart. The plants would not survive the first frost, but if manure and moisture be freely available, a large quantity of flowers may be gathered before the frosty season arrives. It is for the purpose of getting the plants to flower early that we recommend raising the seedlings in June or July. The seed would grow well enough if sown in the open border; but it could not be raised there sooner than September, and then there would be too little time for it to develop flowers before the summer was over. The jam is said to be like, but an improvement upon, that made from the Black Currant.



RED TURNIP RADISH.

Radish (*Raphanus sativus*).

6d. per oz.; 6d. per packet.

**Long Scarlet or Salmon
Red Turnip
White Turnip**

9d. per oz.; 6d. per packet.

**Black Spanish
French Breakfast
Scarlet Olive-shaped**

Purple Turnip, white tipped.

A new variety of Turnip Radish; fine flavour.

Sow in light, rich sandy soil to grow this popular salad vegetable in perfection. Seed should be sown every fortnight, and during the summer months a shaded border ought to be used. In dry weather water must be supplied, or the roots will be harsh flavoured and tough. Many gardeners consider that the Radish should not be grown during the hot dry months; but, with the attention we have indicated, they may be produced as fine flavoured at midsummer as at any other season. Sow either in drills or broadcast.



WHITE TURNIP RADISH.



LONG SCARLET RADISH.

Sea Kale (*Crambe maritima*).

1s. per oz.; 6d. per packet.

This excellent culinary vegetable should be raised in seed beds, and when one or more years old, transferred to permanent beds, which should have been trenched and manured to a depth of two feet. The plants should be from two to two-and-a-half feet apart each way. In the Spring months, when the plants have been thoroughly established, the tops should be blanched by being covered with boxes, chimney pots, drain tiles, or cylindrical tiles made for the purpose. Forced Sea Kale is considered a greater delicacy than either Asparagus or Cauliflower, and partakes more or less of the flavours of each of those delicacies. To force Sea Kale it is only necessary to place fresh stable manure over the plants to a depth of about four feet, leaving a chimney over each root for the shoots to push into. The chimney-like opening should be covered with a tile or board. The chimney pots, &c., should be first placed over the root and then dung stacked around them. If this be done in June, shoots may be cut about the end of July, and may be cut for five or six weeks, when the plants should be allowed to complete their yearly growth and recoup themselves, so that they will be ready for a vigorous start the succeeding Spring.



Anderson & Co., Seedsmen, 216 and 218 Pitt Street, Sydney.



SALSIFY.

Salsify—Vegetable Oyster

(*Tragopogon porrifolius.*)

1s. per oz. ; 6d. per packet.

This old-fashioned but delicate vegetable thrives well in our climate. Sow in hills or patches from two to three feet apart, in September. The roots are used like Carrots or Parsnips, and they can be cultivated exactly in the same manner—that is, in drills at similar distances and similar soil. The clump or hills mentioned are to provide for covering with boxes when the tops are to be blanched and used as Sea Kale or Asparagus. Salsify is often called the “Vegetable Oyster,” as with certain cooking it resembles in flavour that mollusk.

Squash (*Cucurbita Melopepo.*)

6d. per packet.

Early White Custard

Early Golden Bush or Custard

Boston Marrow

Perfect Gem

Hubbard, fine

Marblehead

Crookneck

Low's Premium Turban

White Pineapple Apple Squash—Very peculiar and distinct in shape.

It is a strong grower and very prolific; flesh very fine grained, and of exceptionally good quality and rich flavour. Price, 1s. per packet.

Sow in August, September, and October successively. Prepare the beds as for pumpkins, including the manure and top dressing. The seeds, however, should be planted about two feet, and the rows about four feet apart, for the bush kinds. Running kinds at the same distance as pumpkins. Squashes should be gathered for use while the faded bloom yet adheres to the fruit. They should always be boiled whole, and be well drained, before being placed on the table.



HUBBARD SQUASH.

Spinach (*Spinacea oleracea.*)

9d. per oz. ; 6d. per packet.

Round

Prickly

New Zealand

Monstrous Viroflay. A new variety of this favourite vegetable. 1s. per packet.

Sow in rows about eighteen inches apart, and thin out to about nine inches; good rich soil is necessary to produce a succulent growth. February and March are the best months for sowing, when there is good soil and plenty of moisture, under which conditions, with shelter and slight shade in the hottest part of summer, a constant supply may be obtained, and a sowing should be made for this purpose every two or three weeks.

Anderson & Co., Seedsmen, 216 and 218 Pitt Street, Sydney.

Tomato, or Love Apple

(*Solanum lycopersicum*.)

6d. per packet.

Large Red Smooth
Early Dwarf Red
Arlington
Trophy
President Garfield
May Flower
French Upright, or
Tree Tomato
Red Cherry
Yellow Cherry
Scarlet Pear Shaped
Carter's Greengage
Yellow Plum
Trophy, Carter's Golden

LARGE RED
VARIETIES.



LARGE RED TOMATO.

Plenty of room and a well-manured soil is a necessary condition for the successful culture of this very wholesome fruit-vegetable and condiment plant. It is necessary to top the plants and also to remove laterals and tie up the plants to stakes on a permanent trellis. There are many kinds of Tomato, only a few of which we care to distinguish. Of late years the Tomato has been increasingly popular. It may be used cut up fresh, fried with steak, &c., or made into sauce, ketchups, and with sugar into a very palatable jam.



SCARLET PEAR SHAPED TOMATO.



EARLY DWARF RED TOMATO.

Anderson & Co., Seedsman, 216 and 218 Pitt Street, Sydney.



TURNIP, WHITE NEPAUL.



TURNIP, RED AMERICAN.

Turnip (*Brassica rāpa*).

6d. per oz. ; 6d. per packet.

- White Stone, a good variety
- Green Top Stone, a most esteemed variety
- Early Six Weeks Stone
- Early Red American Stone, best summer variety
- Red Top Montmagny
- Orange Jelly, fine quality
- Golden Ball, perfect shape
- Snowball, good shape and size
- Red Top, Strap-leaved
- White Nepal, strap-leaved
- Red Top Munich, extra early
- Chinese White
- Laing's Garden Swede

A good, rich, light, soil, with a greater or less mixture of sand, suits turnips best; but with fairly manured soil of any kind, and reasonable weather, very fine crops are obtainable in our climate. Begin to sow in February and March, in drills eighteen inches apart, and thin out to six or eight inches. Turnips may also be sown in November, and even earlier, but if dry weather set in, only poor crops, both for quality and quantity, can be expected. Only small sowings, therefore, should be made, except at the season first named.

Vegetable Marrow

(*Cucurbita ovifera*).

1s. per oz. ; 6d. per packet.

- Fine Early White
- Bush Marrow, long fruit, short vine
- Custard-Shaped, fine flavour
- Moore's Vegetable Cream,

Cultivated and used in the same way as recommended for Squash.

New Rice Vegetable Marrow.

This is a delicious vegetable, the flesh when cooked separating like grains of rice. It is as easily grown as the old variety of Vegetable Marrow, and is of finer flavour. 1s. per packet.



VEGETABLE MARROW.

Anderson & Co., Seedsmen, 216 and 218 Pitt Street, Sydney.

Anderson's Lawn Grass Seeds,

FOR MAKING AND RENOVATING OLD LAWNS AND TENNIS GROUNDS, &c.

Per lb., 1s. 6d.

Much Experience is required in the selection and proportioning of Grass Seeds suitable for above. We have given this a good deal of attention, and can confidently recommend this mixture as being free from weeds and coarse grasses, and such as will give great satisfaction.

By the use of a proper selection of the best dwarf evergreen grasses, a much finer sward is obtained than by using turf, and at much less expense.

Quantity, 50lb. to 60lb. per acre.

Culinary Garden Plants and Roots.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Artichokes, Globe, Plants...per doz.	6	0	Horseradish.....per doz.	3	0
— Jerusalem, Roots.....per lb.	0	6	Onions, Potato or Underground		
Asparagus Plants...per 100	7s. 6d. to 10s.		per lb.	0	6
Cabbage Plants....Market prices			— Tree Onion Tops....per pound	1	0
Cauliflower Plants do.			Rhubarb, Roots.....per doz.	6	0
Celery do. do.			„ Large Giant.....per doz.	12	0
Garlic, Bulbs.....per pound	1	0	Shallots.....per pound	1	0

New Bird Seeds.

AT MARKET PRICES.

Canary	Hemp	Maw
Flax, or Linseed	Rape	Millet, White French

Beans and Peas for Cooking.

Blue Peas, for boiling, 8d. per quart; 10s. per bushel.

White Haricot Beans, for boiling, 9d. per quart; 15s. per bushel.

Anderson & Co., Seedsman, 216 and 218 Pitt Street, Sydney.

ANDERSON'S CASES OF VEGETABLE SEEDS

BY COACH, RAIL, OR STEAMER.

THESE Cases of Seeds contain a suitable selection for the requirements of a fair sized garden, and will give a successional crop of vegetables all the year round. The packets will be found to contain quantities sufficient for a single sowing, and the cases have been assorted for the convenience of such of our customers who may prefer to avoid the trouble of selecting.

CASES OF KITCHEN GARDEN SEEDS.



"C" 20s. Case.

- 6 packets Peas (6 sorts), early and late
- 3 packets Beans, French or Kidney
- 2 packets Beans, Broad
- 4 packets Cabbage (4 sorts), good table varieties
- 2 packets Lettuce, fine curled Cabbage variety
- 2 packets Carrot, Scarlet Intermediate or Scarlet Horn
- 2 packets Onion, Brown, Spanish, or Globe
- 2 packets Radish, Long Scarlet and Turnip
- 1 packet Parsnip, Hollow-crowned or Guernsey
- 2 packets Cauliflower, Early London or Large Asiatic
- 3 packets Turnip (varieties)
- 1 packet Parsley, fine Triple Curled
- 1 packet Cress, Curled
- 1 packet Beet, Deep Red (choice stock)
- 1 packet Leek, London Flag
- 3 packets Melons, Water and Rock
- 1 packet Celery, White
- 1 packet Cucumber, Long Green (choice stock)
- 1 packet Pumpkin (best keeping)
- 2 packets Tomato, Mammoth Red
- 2 packets Vegetable Marrow



"D" 10s. Case.

- 3 packets Peas (3 sorts) early and late
- 2 packets Beans, French or Kidney, and Broad Beans
- 2 packets Cabbage (2 sorts), good table varieties
- 1 package Lettuce, fine Curled Cabbage variety
- 1 packet Carrot, Scarlet Intermediate or Scarlet Horn
- 1 packet Onion, Brown, Spanish, or Globe
- 1 packet Radish, Long Scarlet
- 1 packet Parsnip, Hollow-crowned or Guernsey
- 1 packet Cauliflower, Early London or Large Asiatic
- 2 packets Turnip (varieties)
- 1 packet Parsley, fine Triple Curled
- 1 packet Cress, Curled
- 1 packet Mustard, White
- 1 packet Beet, Deep Red (choice stock)
- 1 packet Leek, London Flag
- 2 packets Melons, Water and Rock
- 1 packet Celery, White
- 1 packet Cucumber, Long Green (choice stock)
- 1 packet Pumpkin (best keeping)
- 1 packet Tomato, Mammoth Red
- 1 packet Vegetable Marrow

No reduction from total cost of collections can be made.

NOTE.—We shall be glad to omit any variety not required, and substitute something else equivalent in value.

"D" Case is suitable for a small garden, and will meet the requirements of many. The seeds are of the same superior quality as the larger collections.

These Collections cannot be forwarded by Post, and price does not include Carriage. If sent by Cobb & Co.'s Coaches the Carriage must be prepaid in Sydney.

Anderson & Co., Seedsmen, 216 and 218 Pitt Street, Sydney.

VEGETABLE SEEDS

BY POST.

WE have remodelled our Collections, as below, and introduced a greater variety. The packets will be found to contain a sufficient sowing for a moderate-sized Garden, and our "Note" on previous page regarding substituting for any seeds not required, applies similarly to these Collections. It will be observed that the heavier seeds, such as Beans, Peas, &c., have been excluded, hence we are enabled to send **BY POST** and to increase other varieties.

ANDERSON'S POST PACKETS. KITCHEN GARDEN SEEDS.



"A" POST PACKET, 20s., Post Free.

- | | | |
|---|---------|--------------------------|
| 5 | packets | Cabbage (early and late) |
| 2 | " | Lettuce (sorts) |
| 2 | " | Carrot " |
| 2 | " | Onion " |
| 3 | " | Radish " |
| 2 | " | Parsnip " |
| 1 | " | Parsley " |
| 4 | " | Cauliflower (sorts) |
| 4 | " | Turnip " |
| 2 | " | Cress " |
| 1 | " | Mustard " |
| 2 | " | Beet " |
| 1 | " | Vegetable Marrow |
| 1 | " | Leek |
| 1 | " | Celery |
| 2 | " | Melons (sorts) |
| 2 | " | Cucumber " |
| 2 | " | Pumpkin " |
| 2 | " | Tomato " |

These Packets
forwarded Post Free
to any Address
upon the receipt of
Stamps
or Post Office Order
for 20s. and 10s.
respectively.

"B" POST PACKET, 10s., Post Free.

- | | | |
|---|---------|--------------------------|
| 2 | packets | Cabbage (early and late) |
| 1 | " | Lettuce (best curled) |
| 1 | " | Carrot |
| 1 | " | Onion |
| 2 | " | Radish (sorts) |
| 1 | " | Parsnip |
| 1 | " | Parsley |
| 1 | " | Cauliflower |
| 2 | " | Turnip (sorts) |
| 1 | " | Cress |
| 1 | " | Mustard |
| 1 | " | Beet |
| 1 | " | Vegetable Marrow |
| 1 | " | Leek |
| 1 | " | Celery |
| 2 | " | Melons (sorts) |
| 1 | " | Cucumber |
| 1 | " | Pumpkin |
| 1 | " | Tomato |



Anderson & Co., Seedsmen, 216 and 218 Pitt Street, Sydney.



PART II.

AGRICULTURAL SEEDS

FOR THE STATION AND HOMESTEAD FARM.



We devote special care to this large branch of our business, in the selection of our stocks and the cleaning of same, all Grasses, Clover, &c., Lucerne and Prairie in particular, are re-cleaned before leaving our establishment; and our customers may rely on getting these seeds free from all weeds and true to name.

AGRICULTURAL SEEDS fluctuate so much in value that we cannot be bound by the prices attached, though we shall always adhere to them when at all possible. Large buyers should write for special quotations and samples.

Sowing Grass Seeds for Permanent Pastures.

WHEN AND HOW TO SOW.

PREPARATION OF LAND FOR SOWING.—The land should be well fploughed during the Summer, if possible, and allowed to lay a short time exposed to the action of the atmosphere before being harrowed down. All weeds and rubbish gathered by the harrows should be burned on the land and the ashes spread about. The harrows should be well worked, and the soil reduced to a fine tilth, so as to be suitable for the reception of so small a seed as that of grass. A second or cross ploughing and harrowing will be amply repaid in the increased luxuriance and durability of the pasture, as the more the land is worked and enriched, the more food there is available for the plant. On an appearance of rain, the seed should be sown as evenly as possible, and covered with light seed harrows or a bush harrow. It is false economy to merely throw the seed on the land and leave it.

TIME TO SOW.—Autumn is the best time for sowing, the young plant can then make roots and shoot out before the Spring, but grasses may be sown with safety as late as August, or even September, *if the season prove favourable*; we recommend March or April, however.

AFTER SOWING.—If the land be naturally dry, roll *immediately*, if not, do so when the plants have made their third blade.

SOWING WITH A GRAIN CROP we object to, as being against both the theory and practice of good farming, and altogether unsuited to this climate.

CUT OR FEED OFF FOR YOUNG CATTLE soon as there is cut for a scythe, or a good bite for the stock; the pasture is ready for work so soon as plants are sufficiently strong to resist cattle grazing without being pulled up by the roots.

Sowing Grass Seeds Broadcast on Pastures.

We are often asked if grasses can be grown profitably in this way, and our answer always is that success or adequate return is very doubtful under such circumstances, as all depends on the weather which follows the sowing; but as there are large areas annually improved in this way, we offer a few suggestions which may be useful to those contemplating such an investment. Autumn is the best time to make the sowing, as the young plants will then have all the benefit of the cool weather and rainy season to help it establish itself before Summer. The great difficulty is to get the seed properly covered, as if sown on lands already grassed, much of it would never reach the soil, and thus perish, unless some such method as we suggest were adopted. The following is a good plan:—Select wet or showery weather for sowing, which will have the effect of preparing the soil for the reception of the seed; sow broadcast, at the rate of three bushels to the acre, and then run a flock of sheep, closely driven, over the land, so as to tread in the seed and break the turf, which they will do if the land is sufficiently moist; if necessary the operation may be repeated.

Anderson & Co., Seedsmen, 216 and 218 Pitt Street, Sydney.

ANDERSON'S GRASSES FOR PERMANENT PASTURES.

THE following Table of Quantities have been carefully compiled, with a view to supply reliable information to those about to improve their pastures. Tables A and B are more particularly suitable for the *warmer districts* of this colony and Queensland, and tables C and D to the cooler and more temperate climate of the cooler parts.

Table A. and Table B.
For the Warmer Districts.

	lbs.
Cocksfoot Grass	6
Perennial Rye-grass	10
Prairie Grass	15
Rib Grass	3
Lucerne	4
White Clover	2
Sufficient for 1 acre ..	40
Price per Acre, 22s.	

	lbs.
Prairie Grass	20
Cocksfoot	10
Rib Grass	4
Lucerne	4
White Clover	2
Sufficient for 1 acre ..	40
Price per Acre, 24s.	

Table C. and Table D.
For the Cooler Districts.

	lbs.
Perennial Rye-grass	15
Cocksfoot	4
Prairie Grass	10
Mixed Grasses	6
Rib Grass	3
White and Red Clover where suitable	2
Sufficient for 1 acre ..	40
Price per Acre, 24s.	

	lbs.
Perennial Rye-grass	20
Cocksfoot	6
Prairie Grass	8
Rib Grass	1½
Mixed English Grasses ..	3
Lucerne	4
White Dutch Clover } if land	0½
Red Clover	3
Sufficient for 1 acre ..	45
Price per Acre, 28s.	

It will be observed that in Table B the Perennial Rye-grass is entirely omitted, because, in some of the warmer districts of our own Colony and Queensland, it has not been found to withstand the long droughts so well as the other grasses named. The difference between the tables C and D is principally in the quantities of Rye-grass and Prairie Grass named. We have been induced to give two Tables, both of which are quite suitable for the climate referred to, because we find that in some districts the Rye-grass is preferred to the Prairie or any other grass, where, as on the Southern Coast, the Prairie Grass stands high in favour among the Dairy Farmers, and the two grasses are often grown together in mixture. Again, in localities where White Clover is already abundant, we recommend the introduction of Perennial Red in larger quantities.

Anderson & Co., Seedsmen, 216 and 218 Pitt Street, Sydney.

ANDERSON'S FODDER AND PASTURE GRASSES, CLOVERS, &c.

WE have priced all our Grass and Clover Seeds, &c., for the information of our customers, but it must be distinctly understood we are not bound by these prices, the rates being liable to fluctuation of market.

PRAIRIE GRASS (*Bromus unioloides*) 6s. per bushel.
—As a lasting nutritious fodder and pasture grass, this is one of our most valuable acquisitions. It grows continuously at all seasons of the year, when there is a fair amount of moisture. In rich land it will produce very heavy crops of green fodder of the richest character, and will afford five or six cuttings in the year. As a pasture grass it is of first-class value, being much richer in nutritious properties than the much-valued Perennial Rye-grass, while it reproduces and disseminates itself with equal facility, and bears grazing very well. It will give the best results on somewhat humid soil, but will do fairly on any land, and therefore should form an ingredient in all pasture mixtures. It should not be allowed to produce seed the first season after being sown. Two or three bushels will sow an acre.

RYE-GRASS. — PERENNIAL (*Lolium perenne*) 5s. 6d. per bushel.—The Rye-grass is sown extensively in pastures over the greater part of Europe and America, and is one of the principal sorts cultivated in New Zealand. It produces an abundance of fibrous roots, starts very early in Spring, before other kinds begin their growth, and is, therefore, valuable in mixtures. It possesses most nutritious qualities, and is relished by all kinds of stock. It bears depasturing well, and will succeed in any average soils. In the cooler districts of the colony it succeeds admirably, and yields surprising results. Rye-grasses differ so very much in quality that great care on the part of the purchaser is necessary; cheap seed is generally found to be full of weeds, and hence very dear. Two bushels will sow an acre.

RYE-GRASS—ITALIAN (*Lolium Italicum*) 9s. per bushel.—This is an excellent grass to grow for green fodder for dairying purposes. On rich moist soil it will yield three or four heavy cuttings in a year. It is only a biennial, and not suitable for permanent pasture. Seed, light and bearded, easily distinguished from the perennial variety. Two or three bushels will sow an acre.

COCKSFOOT GRASS (*Dactylis glomerata*) 10s. per bushel.—This is, perhaps, the most generally useful of all the introduced grasses. It bears heavy crops of feed, which is greedily eaten by all kinds of stock; can be either depastured or cut for hay, grows rapidly after being cut or grazed, and will flourish on a variety of soils and situations. It is already greatly esteemed both in Australia and New Zealand, where imported grasses are sown very extensively; and we think it will be sown more largely than any other single species of fodder plant. In the United States it is extensively cultivated under the name of Orchard Grass, where it is much esteemed for its fattening properties. It reaches its greatest perfection in the cooler districts of the colony. Two bushels will sow an acre.

COUCH GRASS (*Cynodon dactylon*).—For dry seasons this grass is without a rival. It is of more than average value in nutritious and flesh-forming properties; and, as a Summer pasture, it ought to be introduced to every run in the country. It will continue growing during the hottest months of Summer, and that even during continued drought, when no other grass or fodder plant possesses even the appearance of vitality.



PRAIRIE GRASS.

Fodder and Pasture Grasses, Clovers, &c.—continued.

Couch grass is valued wherever it has become known, but more especially in warm and temperate climates subject to frequent seasons of drought. 20 lbs. will sow an acre. 2s. per lb.; special price for large orders.

CRESTED DOGSTAIL (*Cynosurus cristatus*), 2s. per lb.—A favourite and valuable grass, (already naturalized in a few localities), especially for sheep pastures, as it forms a compact turf, while its deeply rooting character renders it capable of resisting the effects of drought better than most grasses. It is a good lawn grass; but not of sufficiently robust growth to make it valuable for cutting as fodder. Its chief value is for permanent pastures, for which purpose it should form a portion of all grass seed mixtures.

FESCUE—MEADOW (*Festuca pratensis*), 1s. 6d. per lb.—A valuable grass for permanent pasture on all good, but not too dry, soils. The leaves of the herbage are succulent and tender, never forming rank tufts. It is much liked by cattle.

FESCUE—SHEEP'S (*Festuca ovina*), 1s. per lb.—Very suitable for aiding in the establishment of permanent pastures in our cool and high-land districts, where also it is indigenous. It thrives on widely different soils, and will grow luxuriantly on sandy moors and wastes; is also suitable for lawns, will grow with or without tree shade, stands our dry seasons fairly, and yields during most of the year, if fairly stocked, so as to prevent over-seeding.

FESCUE—HARD (*Festuca duriuscula*), 1s. per lb.—A variety of the above, somewhat taller, and a good pasture grass for soil of sandy or loose character. It will not answer well on heavy land of a very compact or binding character; but on soils suitable, even when by no means fertile, it is both productive and nutritious as well as hardy.

FESCUE—RED or CREEPING (*Festuca rubra*), 1s. per lb.—Another variety of the sheep fescue, having spreading or creeping roots, which adapt it for binding loose sand. On sandy soils, or light soils liable to occasional flood, this grass will lend efficient aid in forming permanent pastures.

FOXTAIL—MEADOW (*Alopecurus pratensis*), 1s. 9d. per lb.—One of the earliest and best pasture grasses. Its dwarf-spreading habit render it valuable for grazing purposes. It does not come to full maturity until the second or third year after sowing, and should, therefore, only be used in permanent pastures.

MEADOW GRASS—SMOOTH STALKED (*Poa pratensis*), 1s. per lb.—A good pasture grass, suits the coast and cool districts, and will thrive in poor land. It forms a thick turf, and prefers sand or loam to heavy clay land. Should form a portion of pasture grass mixtures.

MEADOW GRASS—WOOD (*Poa memorialis*), 1s. 6d. per lb.—A fine grass for sowing on natural pastures in country shaded by timber; though it will also grow well in open country. Very nutritious, though not remarkable for abundance of produce; but desirable as an ingredient in pasture.

MEADOW GRASS—ROUGH STALKED (*Poa trivialis*), 1s. per lb.—Suitable for pastures, and preferred to most other grasses by stock of all kinds. All these meadow grasses prefer light to heavy soils, and may be sown at any time when the soil is in suitable condition, and the weather favourable.

RIB GRASS (*Plantago lanceolata*) 1s. per lb.—In Spring and at other times when moisture is abundant, the Rib Grass yields an enormous amount of rich herbage, and should be present in all pastures. Sow in Autumn; two or three pounds as a mixture, or thirty pounds if alone.



PERENNIAL RYE GRASS.

Fodder and Pasture Grasses, Clovers, &c.—continued.

SWEET SCENTED VERNAL GRASS (*Anthoxanthum odoratum*), 2s. per lb.—This perennial grass is liked on account of the perfume it imparts to meadow hay. As it starts early, it may be useful here on pastures where the land is of a moist character. It is worth trial as an ingredient for permanent pastures.

TIMOTHY (*Phleum pratense*), 1s. per lb.—A very productive and nutritious grass, suitable for hay, green fodder, or as an ingredient in permanent pastures. In rich soil it yields enormous crops of fodder, while in poor soil it is also productive along with other grasses for grazing, when its luxuriant character will be altered, as it readily accommodates itself to circumstances. It is, perhaps the most largely cultivated of any grass in the United States of America. Sow in Autumn and Spring. Thirty pounds is ample seed for an acre.

BUFFALO GRASS (*Stentaphrum Americanum*).—Although we are unable to secure seed of this grass, we yet include it in this List as it is valuable for pastures on certain soils; and roots can be supplied in any quantity. It will grow on the most barren soils, either of sandy or gravelly nature, and will cover bare rocks with rich and succulent fodder, if they can get a crevice here and there in which to push their roots. It is also much esteemed for lawns, edgings and grass plots generally. Roots should be planted at two feet apart, in Autumn or Spring. Price, 1 cask roots, 20s.; small cases, 5s. to 10s. each.

YARROW (*Achillea millefolium*).—The Yarrow forms a grateful food for sheep when mixed with the common pasture grasses. It does well in dry light soils, and from 1½ to 2 lb. of seed per acre is sufficient when sown with other grasses.

CLOVER—WHITE (*Trifolium repens*), 1s. 6d. per lb.; a parcel of 20 lbs., 1s. 4d.—The common White Clover has long since become naturalized in many districts, and is very generally found in humid valleys and alluvial flats, near watercourses, &c. It is a valuable ingredient in pastures devoted either to dairying or fattening, and will thrive in comparatively poor land. In dry and hot weather the herbage withers and disappears, but it springs up again with surprising rapidity on receipt of moderate rains. It should be introduced and encouraged on all runs where there are suitable spots to be found. Sow from February to May. Five or six pounds will be sufficient seed for an acre, if mixed with grasses; or twenty to twenty-five pounds, if sown alone.

CLOVER—ALSIKE (*Trifolium hybridum*), 2s. per lb.—A larger producer than the last, but requiring more abundant moisture. It suits for either pasture or hay where the land is too light and too moist for Red Clover or Lucerne. Sow in September, where the land is permanently moist; otherwise, in March or April. Five or six pounds of seed for mixing with pasture grasses will be sufficient. If sown alone, twenty to twenty-five pounds should be used to the acre.

CLOVER—RED PERENNIAL (*Trifolium pratense*), 1s. 6d. per lb.; a parcel of 20 lbs., 1s. 4d.—An important hay and fodder plant; also known as Cow-grass. Where the soil suits, it would add materially to the value of the pastures in our cooler districts. It is by nature a biennial; but when grazed upon, under favourable conditions of soil and climate, assumes the character of a perennial. Sow in Autumn, twenty pounds to the acre, for hay; a few pounds only when for pasture mixture.

YELLOW CLOVER or TREFOIL.—1s. per lb.

SCARLET CLOVER (*Trifolium incarnatum*).—1s. per lb.

LUCERNE (*Medicago sativa*), at market value; present price, 1s. 3d. per lb.; 11½s. per cwt.—Lucerne is so well known that little need be said of its value as a fodder plant. It is the most valuable one we possess. The land intended for it must be well and deeply tilled; and, if of a clayey nature should be subsoil-drained at least four feet. Sow, for drilling, about 12 lbs., and for broadcasting, about 20 lbs. of seed to the acre. The best time for sowing, under ordinary circumstances, is Autumn; but Spring sowing is also successfully practised by large growers.



COCKSFOOT.

Anderson & Co., Seedsmen, 216 and 218 Pitt Street, Sydney.

ANDERSON'S ROOT CROP SEEDS.

Swede and Field Turnips.

2s. 6d. per lb.

Anderson's Imperial Purple Top Swede.—The demand for Swede Turnip Seed has increased to such an extent of late, and this splendid root crop is now being so largely grown, and deservedly so, for there is no

better stock food, that we have made special arrangement with one of the largest growers of Swede Turnips in England to select and grow a special variety for our own trade. This we now offer for the first time, and the stock of seed, which cannot be surpassed, and which can only be procured from ourselves direct, or from Storekeepers who sell ANDERSON'S SEEDS, is a splendid variety, with a single tap root and short neck. It is a dense heavy Swede, beautiful shape, keeps well, and is altogether the finest Purple Top Swede ever offered here. Farmers should try it. Small samples to our customers post free. Price, 4 oz. packets, 1s. ; 3s. 6d. per lb.



ANDERSON'S IMPERIAL PURPLE TOP SWEDE

Skirving's Purple Top Swede, a heavy cropper, fine shape

East Lothian Purple Top Swede, a hardy variety

Sutton's Champion Purple Top Swede, fine shape, a superior sort

Emperor Green Top Swede, good size

Purple Top Yellow Aberdeen, good quality

Green Top Yellow Aberdeen, good keeper

Scotch Yellow, a very old favourite

White Pomeranian Globe, large, a useful sort

Turnips will be found valuable where either sheep or cattle are helped by artificial feeding in Winter and early Spring. Sow about four pounds of seed per acre in September, February and March. Swedes may be sown in beds and transplanted.

Carrot.

5s. per lb.

White Belgian

Large Red Altringham

Sow late in August. It is a very valuable crop when the land is adapted to its requirements. The land should be of a light loamy or sandy description, deeply and finely tilled. There is little trouble with the crop after it is fairly through the ground and had a first weeding and thinning. Six pounds will sow an acre, in drills. The seed should be mixed with sand or bone dust, and well rubbed between the hands to separate the seeds well before sowing. When the Summer or Spring has been so severe as to destroy the August or September sown crop, another sowing may be made in February or March, which will give a crop worth the trouble, but, of course, not equal to one sown at the proper time and having a fair season to grow in.

Anderson & Co., Seedsmen, 216 and 218 Pitt Street, Sydney.

ROOT CROPS—Continued.

Mangel Wurzel, or Mangold.

2s. per lb.

**Mammoth Long Red.
Long Red.**

**Yellow Globe.
Orange.**

SOW 4 lb. PER ACRE.

THIS crop might, with great advantage, be more extensively cultivated, and from the large yield of roots, we think it would amply repay the small expense incurred in cultivation, and no dairy farm, however small, should be without a few acres; it greatly adds to the quality of milk, and can be stored for many months if required. It is useful for feeding all kinds of stock; thrives best in a rich loamy soil, and should always be sown in drills. The Long Red and the Yellow Globe are the varieties most esteemed. A good, strong, deeply-worked soil will produce the heaviest crops. The shell which encases the seed is very hard, and if the weather is unfavourable to germination, the seed may lie in the ground for months after sowing. To avoid this, we recommend the following method: Soak the seed in water for twenty-four hours, then mix with an equal quantity of sand, and spread between a couple of sacks or blankets; the mixture should then be well watered and never allowed to get dry, though *heavy* waterings should be avoided; spread out the seed in a warm, sunny place, and turn the mixture once a day. In about ten days the germ will begin to start, and, as soon as the little white shoot is visible, the seed may be planted in the usual manner, provided the weather is favourable. September is the best month to sow.



LONG RED MANGEL.

SEED GRAIN.

(Samples and prices post free on application.)

All Seed Grain is put "Free on Boat and Rail," and we never pay carriage on same except by special arrangement. Price always to be considered nett—and cash transaction.

Seed Wheat.

Purple Straw.

Red Tuscan.

White Tuscan.

White Essex, &c.

Seed Oats.

White Tartarian.

Black Tartarian.

Potato.

Barley.

Cape and English.

Rye.

For Green Fodder.

(All carefully selected Samples for Seed purposes).

Anderson & Co., Seedsmen, 216 and 218 Pitt Street, Sydney.

VARIOUS FIELD CROPS.

For the guidance of our customers, we have priced all the various Field Crop Seeds, but it must be understood that we are not bound by the rates quoted, as the values of the seeds are subject to fluctuation.

Special quotations and samples on application.

Bean.

Heligoland or Tick, 6s. 6d. per bushel.

Sow from April to August. Good strong soil is preferable to light or sandy. From one to two bushels of seed, according to early or late sowing, will suffice for an acre; the earlier sowings will grow larger than the late, therefore less seed is necessary.

Buckwheat.

Common, 10s. 6d. per bushel of 50 lbs.

More than usual attention has been given to this crop of late. It is one very suitable for culture in so uncertain a climate as this—because, while it is valuable both as food for man and fodder for his cattle, it can be sown any month from August to March, and produce a good crop from any of these sowings, followed by fairly favourable weather for only a few weeks. It also improves the fertility of the soil in which it grows. Two bushels of seed will sow an acre; but up to four bushels may be sown when it is required as a green manure crop.

Silver-Hulled Buckwheat.

12s. per bushel of 50 lbs.

This extraordinary variety has been tested on several years in America, and is now offered as a great improvement upon the common black or grey Buckwheat. Sown at the same time as the ordinary Buckwheat, it continues to bloom longer, matures a few days sooner, and yields nearly double under the same conditions. The grain is of a light grey colour, varying slightly in shade; husk thinner than the ordinary variety, and the flower whiter and more nutritious. Its beautiful pink or reddish blossoms form a rich repast, and are much sought after by bees. The seed may be sown broadcast at the rate of two bushels per acre, any time from August to March.

Cabbage.

Large Drumhead, 5s. per lb.

Robinson's Champion Ox, 5s. per lb.

Sow in June in seed beds of poor soil. These beds will furnish plants for transplanting into the field in August, and up to February and March, if required. Beds may also be sown in January or February; but June is the best for all the large field Cabbage required most during Winter and early Spring. Two pounds and a half of seed ought to give plenty of plants for an acre, and allow for thinning the beds.

Chicory.

Large Rooted, 3s. per lb.

This plant is usually grown as a farm crop, and the roots are used when dried in kilns, roasted and ground, for admixture with coffee, to which it is a decided improvement. It is a perennial plant, with large blue flowers, belonging to the same genus as the Endive.

When it is cultivated for the root crop, chicory should be grown in a similar manner to carrots, drills eighteen inches apart, and about an inch deep, the seedlings to be thinned to stand nine inches apart in the rows. Fresh dung should never be applied, but if the ground is not in sufficient heart, guano or bone dust may be applied. The ground must be kept grubbed and free from weeds till the foliage overshadows the ground. August and September are the best months for sowing, and the roots will be ready for lifting in four or five months. In loamy or sandy soil it is a profitable crop, as the roots are in large demand. Sheep paddocks, where the land will suit, should also be sown with this plant. Five pounds of seed will be ample for an acre.

Melon (Cattle).

6s. per lb.

The preserving, or cattle melon, is worthy of more attention than usually falls to its share. When the soil is sandy or loamy, and of a fair depth, it will yield heavy crops in very dry seasons. It gives much heavier, and more certain crops than the pumpkin. Sow from August to January. Half pound of seed will sow an acre.

Anderson & Co., Seedsmen, 216 and 218 Pitt Street, Sydney.

FIELD CROP SEEDS—continued.

Millet, or Sorghum.

Sorghum saccharatum (black seed), 6d. per lb.

Planter's Friend (brown seed), 6d. per lb.

Broom Millet, 6d. per lb.

Sow for main crop from September to December. One peck will be ample for an acre in drills. For green fodder sow three-quarters to one-and-a-half bushels, broadcast; the larger quantity will cause finer straw, which can be made into hay in the ordinary way. Broom Millet is sown in drills, and is only valuable for its seed stems for broom making.

Maize.

Ninety Day.

Large Yellow Flint. Early French.

And other varieties of Maize in limited quantity. Splendid samples, prepared for seed.

Special quotations on application.

No farmer ought to be without a paddock of Maize, for Summer or Autumn feed it is really indispensable. Even if more be grown than is required, in a green stage it can always be utilized as a winter food if the surplus be cut and stacked at once with straw, layer and layer; treated in this way it will neither heat nor get mouldy. Sowings should be made from September to December, if favourable weather prevails. Sow two bushels per acre.

Parsley (for sheep).

3s. per lb.

This is greatly relished by sheep, and a little should be used in all permanent pasture mixtures where the soil and climate are suitable; it is very beneficial for cattle, especially when mixed with Lucerne and Clover. Sow one pound per acre with other seeds.

Peas (field).

Partridge or Grey, 6s. per bushel.

Blue, 10s. per bushel.

Sow in April, May, or June. One-and-a-half to two bushels per acre, either in drills or broadcast. Worthy attention, as being well suited to the Colony, while both seed and straw are valuable.

Pumpkin.

Mammoth Cattle, 5s. per lb.

Gramma, 10s. per lb.

The best month to sow is October, though it is common to do so in August and September. There is no advantage in sowing before about the middle of October, so far as field culture is concerned; and if the land and weather be unfavourable, sowing may with advantage be delayed until the end of November. To get heavy crops the land should be subsoiled as well as ploughed; and if manure is applied, it should be distributed near the surface and over the whole area devoted to the crop—not merely in the holes where the seeds are sown. One pound of seed will sow an acre, but abundance should be put in to provide against loss by insects.

Sowing Rape.

9d. per lb.

Worthy of trial for Winter cattle fodder; requires same culture as field cabbage, and may be regarded as possessing the advantages of being more hardy. It may either be sown broadcast or in beds for transplanting. The first rain after the beginning of January will be found the best time for sowing. From three to four pounds of seed will be ample for an acre, if sown in drills; fifteen pounds per acre, broadcast.

Tares, or Vetches.

Black, 10s. per bushel. *Golden*, 10s. per bushel.

Valuable either for hay or green fodder. Sown in April, with Barley or Rye; these yield an immense amount of forage, which may be made into hay, used green as it is cut, or it may be preserved by pitting, like other green crops, as is a common practice in France and America. It is also a good crop for ploughing in as green manure. Both varieties may be sown broadcast, at the rate of a bushel or a bushel-and-a-half to the acre, and half or a whole bushel of Rye or Barley may be sown over them. The latter keeps the stems from lying upon the ground, and promotes a better and heavier crop.

Sainfoin.

2s 6d. per lb.

This is an excellent forage plant, particularly suited to our dry climate. It is especially adapted for poor dry soils, and with an occasional dressing it will maintain its vigour for eight or ten years. It may be sown broadcast or in drills; the former is generally preferred; the seed being large, requires sowing deeper than other forage plants. The seed is rather difficult to germinate, and not always procurable.

Anderson & Co., Seedsmen, 216 and 218 Pitt Street, Sydney.

FIELD CROP SEEDS—continued.

Sheep Burnet.

2s. 6d. per lb.

We can offer a supply of this valuable forage plant. It is a perennial, and grows naturally on chalky pastures in England, but is not particular to locality, and is regarded as a plant specially adapted for poor arid soils. Recently it has been grown to some extent in the Colony, and from its habit of growth, has been found a most valuable acquisition as a fodder plant, both for sheep and cattle, but especially for the former. It has a long tap-root, which penetrates so deeply into the soil that it is enabled to resist the most severe droughts. The Burnet can be sown either along with, or as a substitute for, Clover, amongst grass seeds for hay or pasture.

By mixing the seed, when sowing, with sand, a more even distribution of the seed is secured. One ounce of seed will produce sufficient plants for one acre.

Pearl Millet

(*Pencilaria spicata*).

6d. per packet; 4s. per lb.

This variety is quite distinct from all other Millets; in its young state the shoots are nearly prostrate, but afterwards assume an erect appearance, and rapidly attain a height of from eight to ten feet. The seed spike is not unlike the Australian Grass Tree, and is crowded with thousands of small seeds. The plant yields abundantly, and the fodder is much relished by all kinds of stock.

Tobacco.

2s. 6d. per oz.

Connecticut Seed-leaf

Florida
Havana

Kentucky
Maryland

Virginian

The Tobacco plant requires a great amount of care during its growth, and much depends on the soil and situation selected for it; the land should be rich and deep; a sandy loam suits it best, a stiff hungry soil will prove very disappointing. Sowings should be made during July and August; planting out when strong enough in October.

Teosinte. Reana

(*Euchlana Luxurians*)

1s. per packet.

This being a tropical plant only the warmer districts of this Colony and Queensland are suitable to its cultivation. It reaches a height of ten or twelve feet, and has been grown with success in Queensland, and is highly spoken of there. It resembles Maize in general appearance, but sends up a great number of shoots, with an abundance of foliage, and under favourable conditions yields an enormous weight of forage.

USEFUL TABLE,

Showing Quantity required per Acre and Weight per Bushel.

	Quantity per acre.	Weight per bushel.		Quantity per acre.	Weight per bushel.
Beans, Heligoland or Tick ..	2 bushels	60 lbs.	Flax (for fibre)	3 bushels	60 lbs.
Buckwheat	2 to 3 "	50 "	Sorghum (for grain or sugar, in drills)	1 "	40 "
Peas, Field	2 bushels	60 "	Sorghum (for green fodder, broad- cast)	1 "	40 "
Grasses, mixed	2 "	20 "	Planter's Friend (for grain or sugar, in drills)	1 "	60 "
Couch Grass	20 lbs.	40 "	Planter's Friend (for green fodder, broadcast)	1 "	60 "
Cocksfoot	2 bushels	20 "	Lucerne (broadcast)	20 lbs.	60 "
Prairie Grass	2 "	20 "	Carrot	6 "	
Perennial Rye-Grass	2 "	20 "	Chicory	4 to 5 lbs.	
Oats	2 to 3 bsh.	40 "	Cabbage, Field	2 lbs.	
Barley	2 to 3 "	50 "	Turnip	3 to 4 lbs.	
Rye	2 to 3 "	60 "	Mangel Wurzel	5 to 6 "	
Tares or Vetches	1 bushel	60 "			
Rib Grass	30 lbs.	60 "			
Clover (in mixture with grasses) ..	6 lbs.	60 "			
Flax (for sowing for seed)	1/2 bushel	60 "			



Anderson & Co., Seedsmen, 216 and 218 Pitt Street, Sydney.



HARDWOOD TIMBER TREE SEEDS OF AUSTRALIA.

IN many respects, no timbers in the world can compare with those of Australia. For all purposes requiring great strength, combined with great durability, they are unapproached.

Of late years these woods, and the forests which produce them, have attracted a great deal of attention in Europe, not only for the qualities of the timber, but for other properties, which are being from time to time discovered by science, and promising extraordinary riches, in both medicine and the arts.

Possessing so many valuable qualities, combined with the fact that these trees are found growing in Australia in boundless forests, under extremes of climate, both as to heat and cold—ranging from 130 to 25 degrees Fahrenheit—it may be inferred that forests of them will some day be planted in many other parts of the world.

The following list comprises the principal species—

- EUCALYPTUS AMYGDALINA** (Messmate, or Almond-leaved Stringy Bark), a first-class timber for flooring boards, joists, and other house carpentry. It is like Stringy Bark, but the tree is a little larger, and is not so generally distributed. It is a bad wood for domestic fuel, but is a first rate smith's charcoal. 150 to 200 feet. *20s. per lb.*
- E. BICOLOR** (Black Box), a highly valued timber tree; it is equal to the best Ironbark for all the purposes for which that wood is used, and is more easily wrought. It is sometimes called "Ironbark Box." 100 to 150 feet. *30s. per lb.*
- E. CALLOSA** (a Western Australia species). *3s. per oz.*
- E. CALOPHYLLA** (a Western Australia species), very valuable timber. *3s. per oz.*
- E. CITRIODORA** (Lemon-scented Gum), a useful timber; a native of Queensland. *10s. 6d. per oz.*
- E. CORYMBOSA** (Bloodwood), a very large tree. Timber first-class for posts, piles, and such like. It is extremely durable in the ground. It is not a favourite as sawn timber, on account of its many gum veins; not a good fuel. 150 to 200 feet. *30s. per lb.*
- E. GLOBULUS** (Tasmanian Blue Gum), a splendid fast growing timber tree, largely planted in India, Europe, Africa, and America. It is very valuable both for its hygienic properties as well as its timber. *20s. per lb.*
- E. GONIOCALYX** (the New South Wales Blue Gum), a fine timber, largely used for fencing and building. *20s. per lb.*
- E. HÆMASTOMA** (White Gum), yields gum resin largely, is not remarkable for its timber, but is a good domestic fuel. Height, 50 to 100 feet. *30s. per lb.*
- E. HEMIPHOLIA** (Common Box), a hard but useful timber, strong, tough, and durable, but will not last as posts or piles sunk in the ground. It is also a first-class fuel, both for domestic use and for steam or other industrial purposes. 100 to 150 feet. *30s. per lb.*
- E. LONGIFOLIA** (Woollybutt), an average-sized tree. Fair timber for fencing and building purposes; it is a good fuel for domestic use; very durable, and is said to be less liable to the attack of the white ant than any other of the Eucalypti. 100 to 120 feet. *30s. per lb.*
- E. LEUCOXYLON** (Crimson Flowered Eucalyptus). This is a very ornamental species of Eucalyptus, having large and very beautiful flowers, colour crimson; and as the tree flowers while quite young, it is very desirable as an addition to the shrubbery or flower border. *2s. 6d. per packet.*
- E. MARGINATA** (Jarrah of Western Australia), a very excellent timber; resists Teredo. *40s. per lb.*
- E. MELIODORA** (Black Ironbark), one of the strongest and most durable timbers in the world. *30s. per lb.*
- E. OBLIQUA** (Stringy Bark), the best wood for flooring boards, rafters, and sawn stuff generally. It is of very quick growth, inferior fuel, but produces the best charcoal for the forge. 120 feet. *20s. per lb.*
- E. OBTUSIFOLIA** (Yellow Blackbutt), timber like the preceding, but softer and more easily worked, and of a yellow tint. It is a remarkably quick grower. 150 feet. *20s. per lb.*
- E. PANICULATA** (Common Ironbark), for most purposes equal to the last species, is less inlocked, and is more easily split into shingles or palings; it is as lasting and as good fuel as other Ironbarks; the wood is not so dark in colour. 150 feet. *30s. per lb.*

HARDWOOD TIMBER TREE SEEDS OF AUSTRALIA—continued.

- E. PANICULATA** var., **MICROPHYLLA** (Small-leaved or She Ironbark), the wood of this species is used for fencing and many purposes the same as the other Ironbarks. But the wood being of a nature much more easy to work, it may be used in carpentry in many ways, to which the hardness of other sorts offers an obstacle; first-class fuel. 120 feet. 30s. per lb.
- E. PILULARIS** (Blackbutt), wood like Stringybark, and used for similar purposes. Small spars of this species are used for shipping. It is almost the only Eucalyptus that is used for this purpose; inferior fuel. 150 to 200 feet. 20s. per lb.
- E. PIPERITA** (Peppermint Gum), 30s. per lb.
- E. REGNANS** (Mountain Ash of Victoria). 6d. per packet.
- E. RESINIFERA** (Forest Mahogany), very durable, and fine for housework. 30s. per lb.
- E. ROBUSTA** (Swamp Mahogany), a good lasting timber for house carpentry and many kinds of turnery. It is not durable in the ground, but for other purposes it is very durable, and is not a favourite with the white ant. It is not remarkable as a burning wood. Its specific gravity is great. 150 feet. 30s. per lb.
- E. SALIGNA** (Weeping Gum), a fine fencing timber. 30s. per lb.
- E. SIDEROPHOLIA** (Dark or Broad-leaved Ironbark), the most valuable wood for piles, girders, railway sleepers, and for every purpose in which strength and durability are required; even shingles of a $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch thickness have been known to last sound on roofs for forty years. This species and the two following are the strongest of all Australian timbers, and are used for a greater number of purposes—spokes, shafts, poles, frames—by wheelwrights, the best telegraph posts, fencing of all kinds, and none are equal to it for cogs in mill work. It is superior to most as fuel for steam-engines, as it throws off more heat, &c., &c. 150 feet. 30s. per lb.
- E. TERETICORNIS** (Grey Gum or Red Gum), a very strong durable hardwood, almost equal to Ironbark for some purposes; lasts in the ground; inferior fuel. 150 feet. 30s. per lb.
- SYNCARPIA LAURIFOLIA** (Turpentine), one of the largest timber trees. It is remarkable as being a most difficult wood to consume by fire; it cannot be burned unless considerable trouble is taken to keep the fire alive. It is also peculiar as a timber, which that very destructive worm, the cobra or teredo, will not penetrate; consequently it is most suited for piles or jetties, in which situations it has proved extremely durable. 150 to 200 feet. 20s. per lb.
- ANGOPHORA SUBVELUTINA** (Apple Tree), a light timber, very durable for indoor work, floorings, &c., much used for bullock yokes, wheel naves, and any purpose requiring toughness combined with lightness. As fuel it does not afford strong heat, but burns with great facility, leaving nothing but a clean white ash. 100 to 120 feet. 30s. per lb.

The above are the principal hardwoods, and compose the main forests of the country, all belonging to the class termed the Gum family.

The only other timbers so generally distributed are what are vulgarly known as Oaks, though not allied to the Quercus. The following species are the most used—

- CASUARINA TORULOSA** (Forest Oak), largely used for shingles, and greatly in favour for fuel for domestic use and heating bakers' ovens. It burns with a clear white ash, leaving no cinders. 40 feet. 20s. per lb.
- C. STRICTA** (She Oak), more tough than other species, and a smaller tree, used for tool handles. 20 to 30 feet. 20s. per lb.
- C. QUADRIVALVIS** (Swamp Oak), fuel, shingles, and handles. 60 to 70 feet. 20s. per lb.

HEDGE SEEDS.

AFRICAN BOX THORN (Lycium Horridum), this is one of the very best Hedge plants we have; very hardy and tenacious of life, produces large quantities of strong thorns, and bears clipping well. The seed is very small, and should be sown in spring in shallow drills not more than a quarter-inch deep. The plants may be set in the hedge rows during the following winter, and treated in the ordinary way. 1s. per oz.; 15s. per lb.

OSAGE ORANGE (Maclura Aurantiaca), a well-known Hedge plant. 8s. per lb.

CAPE BROOM, 6s. per lb.

KANGAROO ACACIA, 6s. per lb.

PRICKLY ACACIA, 6s. per lb.



Anderson & Co., Seedsmen, 216 and 218 Pitt Street, Sydney.



PART III.

FLOWER SEEDS

ANDERSON'S COLLECTIONS OF CHOICE FLOWER SEEDS

IN SEALED PACKETS AS IMPORTED.

THIS year we have added some Choice Collections of Flower Seeds to our Lists, in the hope that our leading Gardeners and Amateurs will now grow the Colours and Varieties of many favourite Flowers separate, such as Balsam, Asters, Pansies, Larkspur, Zinnias, &c.

These Collections are sold in Sealed Packets, as imported from the leading houses in Germany.

										PRICE.
										s. d.
ANTIRRHINUM, TALL, 12 finest distinct varieties	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 6
" DWARF, 12 superb colours	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 6
BALSAM, CAMELLIA FLOWERED, 5 beautiful varieties	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 0
" ROSE	"	12 distinct colours	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 0
" " " " " " " " " "	8	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 6
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ASTERS, DWARF PÆONY PERFECTION, 8 finest varieties	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 6
" " " " " " " " "	6	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 3
" VICTORIA, 12 finest varieties	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 0
" " 8 distinct sorts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 6
" " 6	"	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 0
" WASHINGTON, 6	"	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 6
LARKSPUR, DWARF GERMAN DOUBLE ROCKET, 12 finest varieties	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 0
" BISMARCK, 6 finest varieties	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 3
PANSY, 24 beautiful varieties of colour	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 0
" 18	"	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0
" 12	"	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 0
" 6	"	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 6
PHLOX DRUMMONDII, 12 finest varieties	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 6
" " 6	"	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 6
PORTULACCA GRANDIFLORA, DOUBLE, 8 splendid varieties	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 0
" " 6	"	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 6
STOCKS, DWARF GERMAN TEN-WEEK, 12 finest varieties	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 6
" " 8 splendid colours	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 0
" " 6	"	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 6
" LARGE FLOWERING TEN-WEEK, 12 finest varieties	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 0
" " 8 superb sorts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 6
" " 6	"	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 3
WALLFLOWER, DOUBLE GERMAN, 12 finest varieties	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 6
" " 10	"	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 6
" " 6	"	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 6
ZINNIA, ELEGANS DOUBLE, 8 choice varieties	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 0
" " 6	"	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 6

ANDERSON & CO.'S
FLOWER SEED NOVELTIES
FOR 1888.

Aster, "Triumph." Deep Scarlet.—This grand novelty is the forerunner of an entirely new class, coming perfectly true from seed, and growing to a height, of eight inches ; flowers measure some three inches across, all petals beautifully incurved ; the colour is peculiarly rich and brilliant ; it produces flowers in great abundance, each plant bearing at least 30 to 40 blooms. Well adapted for borders or for pot culture. Price, 1s. 6d. per packet.

Carnation, White Rosette Clove.—A new fine border Carnation, richly clove-scented, and of a pure snow white, resembling a rosette in form, and does not split in the calyx even in the hottest weather ; possesses the true broad character of foliage, and is unequalled for button-hole work and general cutting purposes. Price, 2s. 6d. per packet.

Carnation, "Germania." New Yellow Self. — A new variety raised on the Continent, and described as a rapid grower, of robust branching habit, and very free flowering. Its numerous flowers are of good form and very double, of a deep, rich canary yellow ; keeps its bright appearance for a long time. Price, 2s. per packet.

Chenopodium Atriplicis Victoria.—A very beautiful, hardy, ornamental foliage plant ; leaves wonderfully marked and tinted ; colours ranging from golden buff to darkest violet crimson, pale rose to deep scarlet ; blending with all shades of green. The culture is of the easiest kind. Sow the seed in the Spring, under glass, plants to be potted as soon as strong enough, and plant out in the ground when a fair size. They grow pyramidal bush shape, three feet high. Price, 1s. 6d. per packet.

Delphinium, "Zalil." Yellow-flowered Larkspur.—This handsome plant, when in full bloom, is very striking. Its leaves are dark green, and finely lacinated, and cover the lower part of the main stem, each branch bearing a spike of flowers 8 to 16 inches in length. The individual flowers are somewhat larger than a shilling, and are of the finest shade of sulphur yellow. A hardy perennial. Price, 2s. per packet.

SELECT LIST OF SPECIALITIES & REGENT INTRODUCTIONS For Garden Culture.



ASTER—QUEEN OF THE MARKET.

New Aster.

QUEEN OF THE MARKET.—A novel variety, blooming a month sooner than any other in cultivation. The plant has a beautiful symmetrical appearance; the colours are red, rose, white and blue. Price, 1s. per packet.

Armeria Cephalotus Alba.

A fine variety of the large flowered Thrift, flowers beautiful pure white, and very useful to cut for decorative purposes. Price, 1s. per packet.

Ageratum.

DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT.—The most superb variety of this favourite flower yet raised. Dwarf in habit, large conical heads of flower of a bright lavender mauve. Price, 1s. per packet.

Select Antirrhinums.

BRILLIANT.—This is a beautiful hardy free-blooming plant, with fine spikes of flowers. The colours are scarlet, golden and white. It is so easily grown, and forms such a conspicuous decorative plant, that it should have a place in every garden. Price, 6d. per large packet.

DELILA.—Another very pretty variety of this easily grown plant, having handsome carmine flowers with a white throat. Large packets, 6d. each.



AGERATUM, DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT

Superb Double Balsams.

CAMELLIA FLOWERED.—Splendid double variety of this charming flower, suitable either for pot or border culture. There is a large variety of colours, and in shape the blossoms resemble a double camellia. Price, 6d. per packet.



SUPERB DOUBLE BALSAM.

Superb Double Balsams—continued.

SOLFERINO.—A very prettily marked strain, spotted and blotched, entirely different from any other classes of the well-known Balsam; very compact in habit of growth. Price, 6d. per packet.

Calliopsis Bicolor Hybrida, Fl.pl.

A charming annual, flowers stand much longer than the single varieties and continue blooming much later. An unique novelty. Price, 1s. 6d. per packet.

Chrysanthemum Carinatum.

GOLDEN FEATHER.—A perfectly hardy novelty, with beautiful golden foliage, large flowers, with dark disc in centre, surrounded with bright yellow and crimson circles. Price, 1s. per packet.

Double Campanulas.

CALYCANTHEMA.—Charming double forms of the old Canterbury Bell. They make very effective bedding plants with their numerous and showy flowers, which are of large size. They also make very showy pot plants if grown freely. Price, 6d. per packet.

Choice Carnations.

BIZARRE AND FLAKED STRIPED.—The flowers produced from this strain are very brilliant, and a numerous and good collection may be obtained from a packet of seeds. Price, 1s. per packet.

GRENADIN.—A good border plant, producing an abundance of brilliant double scarlet flowers. It is very useful for cutting. Price, 1s. per packet.

New Single Dahlia.

ASSORTED VARIETIES.—This is easily raised from seed, and is now a great favourite for garden decoration. The flowers are very numerous, and the colours brilliant and showy. Price, 6d. per packet.



CARNATION, "BIZARRE."

Showy Dianthus.



DIANTHUS LACINIATUS.

EASTERN QUEEN
AND
CRIMSON BELL.

} These are most attractive varieties of this universally favourite flower. The whole genus is well worthy of cultivation, and form elegant additions to the flower border. Large packets, 6d. each.

Dianthus Laciniatus.

SNOWFLAKE.—A fine pure white variety of the laced section of China Pinks, fine for cutting and border decoration. Price, 6d. per packet.

CRIMSON KING—The colour of this fine Dianthus is of a brilliant blood red, a companion flower to the "Snowflake," and is a great acquisition. Price, 6d. per packet.

Superb Foxglove.

IVERY'S FINE SPOTTED VARIETIES.—Forms a very striking object when in flower. It requires plenty of space. Its long bell-shaped flowers are very handsome, and are produced on splendid spikes. Price, 6d. per packet

Everlasting Flowers.

HELICHRYSUM MACRANTHUM.—A very pretty delicate pink variety. The flowers cut and dried will last for many months. Large packets, 6d. each.



RHODANTHE MANGLESII.

HELICHRYSUM MONSTROSUM

ROSEUM.—A handsome dark variety, contrasts prettily with the lighter colours. Price, 6d. per packet.

RHODANTHE MANGLESII.—A very beautiful everlasting, of a bright rose colour, and one of the most graceful of the species. Price, 3d. per packet.



DIGITALIS,
IVERY'S SPOTTED.

Helianthus (Sunflower).

GLOBOSUS FISTULOSUS.—A very ornamental form of this showy decorative plant, with perfectly round flowers and graceful foliage, hardy and easy to cultivate. Large packets, 6d. each.

Finest Show Varieties Hollyhock.

SPLENDID MIXED, embracing a great variety of colours.

The flowers are very large and double, and the spikes are of great height and beauty, and far superior to the strains usually grown. Price, 1s. per packet.



HOLLYHOCK.

Larkspur.

NEW GIANT HYACINTH FLOWERED.

—This fine Larkspur, which we illustrate with its compact head of flowers, has always been a favourite both from its showy appearance and magnificent spike of bloom. We have an extra fine strain opened this season, mixed colours. Price, 1s. per packet.



GIANT HYACINTH
FLOWERED LARKSPUR

Bedding Lobelias.

PAXTONIANA.—A large flowered showy variety of this graceful bedding plant. It is an abundant bloomer, very suitable for edgings. Price, 6d. per packet.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—A fine dark blue variety, or very compact growth, and of free flowering habit. One of the best of the class. 6d. per packet.

Improved Mignonettes.

MILES' SPIRAL HYBRID.—Far superior to any variety in cultivation. Of dwarf habit, with spikes of bloom 8 to 14 inches long. Well adapted for cutting. Price, 6d. per packet.

GOLDEN QUEEN.—A very pretty plant, of pyramidal habit, and flowers of a bright golden colour. Is very suitable for pot cultivation. Price, 1s. per packet.

CRIMSON QUEEN.—A very distinct variety, with bright green foliage and numerous spikes of intense crimson. A charming pot plant. Price, 1s. per packet.

Mina Lobata.

A pretty half-hardy annual climber, somewhat resembling the Ipomeas. Its beautiful creamy white flowers are bright orange when half blown, and when in bud of a vivid red; giving the plant a singular appearance. Grows to a height of some 20 feet, and produces flowers all the way up; requires a sheltered position. Price, 1s. per packet.

Extra Choice Pansies, or Heartsease.

LARGE FRENCH STAINED PANSY.—This is one of the best class of Pansies extant. The colours are very fine, embracing every shade from pale yellow to chocolate and dark maroon, and markings very distinct and beautiful, some being very prettily margined, others striped and blotched. We can highly recommend this strain. Price, 6d. per packet; large packets, 1s.

ODIER'S BLOTCHED PANSY.—This strain produces beautifully marked and blotched flowers of every shade of colour; it is of compact growth, and suitable for small borders. 6d. per packet.

LARGE FLOWERED GERMAN PANSY.—This is an entirely new strain, offered for the first time, and procured from one of the leading Continental growers. It is an abundant bloomer and free grower, with a charming variety of colour. Price, 1s. per packet.

TRIMARDEAU PANSY.—An entirely distinct and beautiful new race of Pansies. The plants are of vigorous growth, each flower is marked with three large blotches or spots, and of a size hitherto unattained. 1s. per packet.



PANSY—LARGE FLOWERED GERMAN.

LORD BEACONSFIELD PANSY.—A magnificent large flowered variety. The colour is deep purple, violet, shaded white; very handsome, and in every way a desirable variety. Price, 1s. per packet.

Improved Phlox Drummondii.



PHLOX DRUMMONDII ALBA, FL. PL.

GRANDIFLORA VARIETIES.—Having very large flowers, well shaped and distinct eye, admirably adapted for forming showy borders, very hardy. Price, 6d. per packet.

PHLOX DRUMMONDII ALBA, FL. PL.—The first really double Phlox yet offered; it must be considered a novelty of much importance, and the great utility of a Double White Phlox will be readily recognised. Price, 1s. 6d. per packet.

Pyrethrum aureum, Golden Feather.

This is one of the most effective bedding plants, its leaves are of a bright golden colour, and it is admirably adapted for margins of beds, carpet bedding, or ribbon borders. It can be cut to any form desired, and is always attractive in a garden. Price, 6d per packet.

Polyanthus.

FINE NEW GOLD LACED.—This showy flower is very easily grown, and really deserves a great deal more attention than is at present bestowed on it. The Gold Laced is very beautiful, and the flowers are of such substance, and so richly marked as to be a very attractive class of plant for the amateur to grow. Suitable for cooler districts. Price, 1s. 6d. per packet.



POLYANTHUS, GOLD-LACED.

Double Portulacca.

FINEST MIXED VARIETIES.—A plant particularly well adapted to our climate, and flowers magnificently in the warmest situations. The colours are very varied and striking. Price, 6d. per packet.

Senecio Elegans Pomponicus, Fl. pl.

A pretty double dwarf Senecio, of compact habit, with fine lustrous purple flowers, beautifully imbricated and very uniform; specially suited for edgings and massing. Price, 1s. per packet.

German Stocks.

BENARY'S DWARF BOUQUET GERMAN STOCKS.—Pretty dwarf flowering plant, producing numerous spikes of double flowers of various colours; they are delightfully perfumed, and deserve a place in every garden. Price, 6d. per packet.

BENARY'S LARGE FLOWERED GERMAN STOCKS.—A taller growing variety, with very long spikes of bloom; well adapted for cutting. They embrace every shade of colour. Price, 6d. per packet.

Double German Wallflower.

MIXED COLOURS.—Most beautiful and striking varieties of various colours, and highly perfumed; they continue in flower for a long time, and are in every way worthy of culture. Price, 6d. per packet.

New Zinnia.

ZINNIA ELEGANS GRANDIFLORA PLENISSIMA.—This new Zinnia is of immense size and very robust in growth, its beautiful perfect flowers measuring 5 to 6 inches across, the plants attaining a height of 3 feet, and clothed with luxuriant foliage. Price, 1s. per packet.

SELECT LIST OF CHOICEST FLORIST FLOWERS.

VERY SUPERIOR STRAINS FOR
Greenhouse or Bushhouse Culture.



BEGONIA, TUBEROUS-ROOTED.

BEGONIA

(Tuberous-rooted Varieties.)

1s. per packet.

Splendid mixed, embracing all shades of colour and producing handsome, large-sized flowers. This is a very fine decorative plant, of easy culture, suitable for greenhouse or bushhouse.

SUPERB CALCEOLARIAS.

2s. 6d. per packet; smaller packets, 1s.

THOMSON'S DALKEITH PARK CALCEOLARIA.—A new and beautifully spotted variety, of very dwarf compact habit, colours very brilliant.



CALCEOLARIA, DALKEITH PARK.

HYBRIDA STRIATA CALCEOLARIA.—A beautifully striped new Calceolaria, quite distinct; flower buds and seed pods also striped. Price, 1s. 6d. per packet.

SUPERB CINERARIAS.

JAMES' AND WEATHERILL'S CINERARIA.—The choicest English strains of this fine decorative plant. The colours are very beautiful, and the flowers of fine form. Price, 2s. 6d. per packet; smaller packets, 1s.

NEW HYBRID DWARF CINERARIA.—This is a new French variety, of very dwarf habit and compact growth, the flowers just showing above the foliage. The colours are very brilliant. Price, 1s. per packet.

CYCLAMEN PERSICUM.

CYCLAMEN PERSICUM, ALBERT VICTOR.—A new dwarf Cyclamen. Flowers intense brilliant crimson carmine, a colour not previously obtained in this family; foliage finely marked. Price, 2s. per packet.

CYCLAMEN PERSICUM, GIGANTEUM DELICATUM.—A lovely variety. The flowers have snowy white petals; base, rose pink. 1s. 6d. per packet.

COLEUS.

COLEUS, SPLENDID MIXED VARIETIES.—This strain of seed is saved from a superb collection, embracing some beautifully marked varieties, with magnificent colourings. As a foliage plant the Coleus cannot be surpassed; it is easily grown, and is admirably adapted to any climate. Price, 1s. per packet.

NEW GLOXINIA (Erect Species).

GLOXINIA GRANDIFLORA CRASSIFOLIA

ERECTA.—A new and distinct class of Gloxinias, with very large erect flowers and handsome foliage. The colours are very brilliant, and of changing variety. No plant is more beautiful than a well-grown Gloxinia. Price, 1s. per packet.

GLOXINIA GESNEROIDES.—A superb decorative plant, having the beautifully coloured leaves of the Gesnera, and the large gorgeous flowers of the Gloxinia. Price, 1s. 6d. per packet.



NEW and RARE PETUNIAS.



PETUNIA, HYBRIDUS INTUS AUREA (Yellow-throated Petunia).—A new class of Petunia; has large and beautifully veined flowers, with deep yellow throat. Price, 1s. 6d. per packet.

PETUNIA GRANDIFLORA MARGINATA (Double).—A fine variety of double Petunia, having prettily fringed and margined flowers. 1s. 6d. per packet.

PETUNIA GRANDIFLORA FIMBRIATA, TITANIA.—This beautiful single fringed Petunia is a most attractive novelty, and exhibits a combination of colours not hitherto found in the Petunia genus; flowers of a dark velvety purple, with a broad band of pure white round the edges of the petals. Price, 1s. 6d. per packet.

PETUNIAS—continued.

PETUNIA HYBRIDA ROBUSTA (Double).—

A very distinct variety, about 1 foot high. The flowers are large and very double. Price, 1s. 6d. per packet.

CHOICE PELARGONIUMS.

PELARGONIUM, FRENCH BLOTCHED.—

Saved from a superb collection, and will produce a great variety of finely marked and beautifully coloured flowers. A grand pot plant. Price, 1s. per packet.

PELARGONIUM, LARGE FLOWERED REGAL.—

The newest class of Pelargoniums, many of the flowers being semi-double and beautifully fringed. Elegant plants for the greenhouse and conservatory. Price, 2s. 6d. per packet.



PETUNIA.



PRIMULA SINENSIS ALBA MAGNIFICA.

EXTRA CHOICE PRIMULAS.

PRIMULA SINENSIS ALBA MAGNIFICA.—

A very handsome large fringed white variety of this charming family. The foliage is of vigorous growth, and it forms a very handsome decorative plant for the bush-house or conservatory. Price, 1s. 6d. per packet.

PRIMULA SINENSIS FIMBRIATA, RUBY QUEEN.—

A variety with deep blood-red or ruby flowers, with yellow eye. Its growth is very symmetrical, in fact it forms a perfect plant. Price, 2s. per packet.

PRIMULA, FRINGED FERN-LEAVED, WHITE.

PRIMULA, FRINGED FERN-LEAVED, RED.—The fern-leaved varieties of Primula are very elegant, having beautiful divided foliage and splendid large fringed flowers. The varieties we offer are of very robust habit, and are most desirable decorative plants. Price, 1s. per packet.

PRIMULA, METEOR.—This is a variety with flowers of fine form and substance, and rich crimson colour; the habit of the plant is very compact, and the foliage is of a pretty light green colour, forming a fine contrast to the flowers. Price, 1s. 6d. per packet.

MIMULUS (Monkey Plant.)

MIMULUS PUNCTATUS.—A fine strain of this beautiful pot plant, producing an abundance of large yellow flowers, showily blotched with brown and rose colour; they are easily grown and delight in moisture and shade. Price, 6d. per packet.

Anderson & Co., Seedsmen, 216 and 218 Pitt Street, Sydney.

ANDERSON'S FLOWER SEEDS. GENERAL LIST.

ALPHABETICALLY ARRANGED.

The following list comprises the best and most Popular Annual, Biennial and Perennial Flower Seeds.
Any kinds not named can be supplied at advertised prices.

Anderson's Collections of Assorted Flower Seeds, post free.

12	Varieties of Hardy Annuals for Autumn or Spring planting	...	...	...	2s. 6d.
12	" " and Half-hardy Annuals, choice	...	...	...	3s.
12	" " Biennials and Perennials	...	...	...	5s.
12	" Tender " " " extra choice	...	...	...	9s.

FOR CULTURAL DIRECTIONS OF FLOWER SEEDS, SEE

"ANDERSON'S HOW TO GROW FLOWERS FROM SEED."

SECOND EDITION, POST FREE.

EXPLANATION OF ABBREVIATIONS USED IN COLUMNS BELOW.

Duration.—For H.A., read Hardy Annual; H.H.A., Half-hardy Annual; H.P., Hardy Perennial; T.P., Tender Perennial; H.B., Hardy Biennial; T.B. Tender Biennial.

Time to Sow.—Spring or Autumn—see 4th column.

Flowering Season.—The numbers represent the months of the year during which the plant is in flower, thus, 9 to 12 indicates that the plant is in bloom from September to December.

Height is given in inches.

Column No. 1 contains a number which is sufficient to distinguish either species or variety required, and can be made use of instead of the names while ordering; the second column shows the duration of the plant; the third column shows the time of sowing; the fourth column shows the months during which plant is in bloom; the fifth column shows the height in inches, unless otherwise marked; and the sixth column the price per packet.

IMPORTANT.—If Flower Seeds are ordered by numbers, please give date of the Catalogue from which they are taken.

No.	Name, Colour of Flower, and Description.	Duration.	Sow during	Flowering Months.	Height in inches	Price per pkt.
1	ABRONIA. Beautiful trailer, with rosy Verbena-like flowers.	hhA.	Spring.	11 to 4	6	s. d.
2	UMBELLATA	hhA.		11 to 4	6	0 3
	VILLOSA					0 6
3	ACROCLINIUM. Producing daisy-like everlasting flowers.	hA.		11 to 4	12	0 3
4	ROSEUM,	hA.	Autumn and Spring.	11 to 4	12	0 6
	—(fl. pl.), double var.					
5	ADONIS. Free flowering hardy plants, with feathery foliage.	hA.		10 to 4	12	0 3
6	VERNALIS	hA.		10 to 4	15	0 3
	ÆSTIVALIS FLOS.					
7	AGERATUM. Hardy blooming plants, and useful for cutting; in this colony they are perennials.	hP.		1 to 12	18	0 3
	IMPERIAL DWARF BLUE.....					
	ALONSOA. Bright crimson scarlet, very showy flowers; by cuttings or seed.					
8	WARSCIEWICZII	tP.		8 to 5	12	0 3
9	GRANDIFLORA ("Chamois").....	tP.		11 to 5	12	0 6



AMARANTHUS FEATHERED.



ASTER, GERMAN QUILLED.



AMARANTHUS, LOVE-LIES-BLEEDING.



ACROCLINIUM, ROSEUM.



BALSAM, CAMELLIA FLOWERED.



AMARANTHUS, GLOBE.



ABRONIA UMBELLATA.



AQUILEGIA.

Flower Seeds—continued.

For Explanation of Abbreviations, see page 41.

No	Name, Colour of Flower, and Description.	Dura- tion.	Sow during	Flowering Months.	Height in inches	Price per pkt.
10	ALYSSUM. MARITIMUM (sweet)	hA.	Autumn & Spring	8 to 5	12	s. d. 0 3
11	SAXATILE	hA.		8 to 5	9	0 3
	AMARANTHUS. New and charming varieties of these decorative plants.					
12	TRICOLOUR, Red, green, and yellow leaves, very ornamental, beautiful tropical coloured foliage	hA.	Spring.	10 to 4	24	0 3
13	SALICIFOLIUS	hA.		10 to 4	36	0 6
14	HENDERII	hA.		10 to 4	36	0 6
15	MAGNIFICUS	hA.		10 to 4	36	0 6
	AQUILEGIA.					
16	MIXED	hP.		7 to 10	24	0 3
	ASTERS					
17	NEW GLOBE FLOWERED	hhA.		10 to 1	12	0 6
18	NEW DWARF BOUQUET, 8 inches high	hhA.		10 to 1	8	0 6
19	PERFECTION (<i>Benary's improved</i>)	hhA.		10 to 1	12	0 6
20	QUILLED GERMAN, various	hhA.		10 to 1	12	0 6
21	PYRAMIDAL-FLOWERED NEW DWARF, a new strain of this beautiful flower, in all colours, suitable for pots	hhA.		10 to 1	6	0 6
	AURICULA. An old English favourite.					
22	CHOICE MIXED	hP.		6 to 9	6	0 6
	ANEMONE. A tuberous-rooted plant, but easily produced from seed; of magnificent colours, and flowers early in Spring, when flowers are scarce; it requires soft soil, well drained.		Autumn and Spring.			
23	MIXED	hP.		7 to 9	12	0 6
	ANTIRRHINUM. Beautiful hardy blooming plants, with fine spikes of flowers. The <i>Tom Thumb</i> varieties are very fine.					
24	MAJUS, tall, various	hP.		8 to 4	18	0 3
25	BRILLIANT, scarlet, golden, and white	hP.		8 to 4	18	0 3
26	DELILA, carmine, white throat	hP.		8 to 4	18	0 3
27	GALATHEE, crimson	hP.		8 to 4	18	0 3
28	PICTURATUM	hP.		8 to 4	18	0 6
29	TOM THUMB VARIETIES	hP.		8 to 4	12	0 3
	ANAGALLIS.					
30	PHILLIPSII, large blue	hA.		9 to 4	6	0 3
31	GRANDIFLORA GARIBALDI, Crimson	hA.		9 to 4	6	0 3
	BALSAM. Our new Balsams are from the most superb strain; with beautiful form and colours. The <i>Solferino</i> is of a perfect form, and the colours are quite new; the flowers are delicately striped and spotted.					
32	CARNATION, striped	hhA.	Spring.	10 to 4	15	0 3
33	SOLFERINO	hhA.		10 to 4	15	0 3
34	CAMELLIA FLOWERED	hhA.		10 to 4	15	0 3
35	CHOICE MIXED	hhA.		10 to 4	15	0 3
36	NEW SCARLET FLOWERED. Flower $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter; very brilliant and showy	hhA.		10 to 4	15	1 6
	BARTONIA AUREA.					
37	YELLOW	hA.		10 to 3	18	0 3
	BEGONIA.					
38	TUBEROUS ROOTED. Fine decorative plant, very handsome, and easily cultivated	tP.		12 to 6	18	1 0
	BELLIS. Old favourite, of easy culture; should be sown early so as to flower in spring; will not stand our summer without shade.		Autumn and Spring.			
39	PERENNIS (<i>Double Daisy</i>)	hP.		8 to 11	4	0 6
	BRACHYCOME. (<i>Swan River Daisy</i>). Very hardy, and stands dry weather well; pretty little annual, and well worth a place; sow in Spring or Autumn.					
40	IBERIDIFOLIA, blue	hA.		8 to 11	6	0 3
41	white	hA.		8 to 11	6	0 3
	BROWALLIA. Most desirable plants, which cover themselves with a profusion of elegant blossoms; should be sown early.					
42	ALATA CERULEA, blue	hA.	Spring.	8 to 11	15	0 3
43	ALBA, white	hA.		8 to 11	15	0 3
44	ROEZLII. This variety is double the size of other varieties; it flowers in great profusion during the entire season	hA.		8 to 11	15	0 6
	CALCEOLARIA.					
45	MIXED, finest strain	tP.	Autumn & Spring	9 to 2	18	1 0



COBEA SCANDENS.



CENTAUREA MOSCHATA.



CALCEOLARIA.



CANDYTUFT, LARGE FLOWERED.



ASTER, CHRYSANTHEMUM FLOWERED.



CANDYTUFT, ROCKET.



CENTAUREA.



CAMPANULA MEDIA, DOUBLE.

Flower Seeds—continued.

For Explanation of Abbreviations, see page 41.

No.	Name, Colour of Flower, and Description.	Duration.	Sow during	Flowering Months.	Height in inches	Price per pkt.
	CALCEOLARIA—Continued.					s. d.
46	SHRUBBY, large flowered.....	tP.		9 to 2	12	1 0
47	TIGRINA PUMILA COMPACTA, very compact; flowers finely marked and spotted	tP.		9 to 2	12	1 0
48	THOMSON'S DALKEITH PARK STRAIN	tP.		9 to 2	18	1 0
	CALANDRINIA. Fine flowering plants; will grow in any soil; of a dwarf habit, and suitable for edgings.					
49	DISCOLOUR, rose lilac.....	hA.	Autumn and Spring.	10 to 3	12	0 3
50	UMBELLATA, rose.....	hA.		10 to 3	12	0 3
	CALLIOPSIS. This is one of the best of our hardy annuals, and if grown in a mass forms a most beautiful and striking object in the garden; it is not particular as to soil, will grow anywhere; sow in Autumn and Spring.					
51	DRUMMONDII, yellow, crimson centre	hA.		9 to 6	18	0 3
52	ATROPURPUREA, rich crimson purple	hA.		9 to 6	24	0 3
	CALENDULA OFFICINALIS (Fl. Pl.)					
53	METEOR, a new Marigold, light golden yellow	hA.	Spring.	9 to 6	12	0 3
	CANDYTUFT. The whole of the family are well worth a place, but the white and crimson are, perhaps, the best; they should be sown early and late, and can be transplanted; they bloom in profusion, and are most useful for bouquets—should be in every garden.					
54	PURPLE	hA.		9 to 3	12	0 3
55	WHITE, large flowered	hA.		9 to 3	12	0 3
56	CARMINE, a beautiful distinct variety; flowers a mass of vivid carmine ..	hA.		9 to 6	6	0 3
57	TOM THUMB, pure white	hA.		9 to 6	6	0 3
58	WHITE ROCKET	hA.		9 to 3	12	0 3
59	NEW CREAMY WHITE (<i>Iberis albidia</i>)	hA.		9 to 3	12	0 3
60	DWARF CRIMSON.....	hA.	Autumn and Spring.	9 to 3	12	0 3
61	PERENNIAL (<i>Iberis sempervirens</i>).....	hP.		9 to 3	8	0 6
	CAMPANULA (Canterbury Bells). This is one of the finest strains of the favourite Canterbury Bells, the colours being very distinct, and flowers of fine form.					
62	DOUBLE BLUE	hP.		10 to 4	24	0 3
63	DOUBLE WHITE	hP.		10 to 4	24	0 3
64	DOUBLE ROSE	hP.		10 to 4	24	0 3
65	CALYCANTHEMA.....	hP.		10 to 4	14	0 3
66	MACROSTYLA, handsome violet	hP.		10 to 4	18	0 6
67	MEDIUM STRIATA, the flowers of this variety are white, streaked with violet.....	hP.		10 to 4	18	0 6
	CINERARIA. A most elegant and well-known bush-house plant.					
68	CHOICEST MIXED, dwarf strain.....	tP.		7 to 10	12	1 0
69	—DOUBLE.....	tP.		7 to 10	18	1 0
70	CINERARIA ACANTHIFOLIA, white bedding plant	hP.			12	0 6
71	—MARITIMA CANDIDISSIMA, a new variety, with large white leaves	hP.			12	0 6
72	MARITIMA, fine silver foliage, much used for carpet gardening	hP.			9	0 3
73	CINERARIA HYBRIDA GRANDIFLORA, James' and Weatherill's strain	tP.	Autumn.	7 to 10	18	1 0
	CARNATION. The first-named varieties are especially fine, and should produce a large percentage of first-class flowers, being saved from a magnificent collection of named sorts.					
74	BIZARRE AND FLAKED STRIPED, extra	hP.		9 to 11	15	1 0
75	DOUBLE FINEST MIXED	hP.		9 to 11	15	1 0
76	GRENADINE, flowers brilliant double scarlet; a good border plant ..	hP.		9 to 11	15	1 0
77	FINEST ITALIAN	hP.	Autumn and Spring.	9 to 11	15	1 0
78	PERPETUAL FLOWERING	hP.			15	1 0
	CASTILLEJA INDIVISA. A lovely annual.					
79	BRIGHT CRIMSON SCARLET	hA.		9 to 12	18	1 0
	CHRYSANTHEMUM. These varieties are strong growers, hardy, and very showy.					
80	BURRIGI, annual variety.....	hA.		9 to 3	12	0 3
81	TRICOLOR DUNNETTII (<i>flore pleno</i>), annual.....	hA.		9 to 3	12	0 3
82	INDICUM FLORE PLENO, the perennial variety, so useful for Autumn flowering	hP.		3 to 6	24	0 6
83	CORONARIUM SULPHUREUM, FLORE PLENO.....	hP.		9 to 3	15	0 6
84	POMPONE, varieties	hP.		3 to 6	18	0 6



CENTAUREA, BLUE CORNFLOWER.



DIGITALIS (FOXGLOVE).



DIANTHUS, SWEET WILLIAM.



CONVOLVULUS MINOR.



CHRYSANTHEMUM, INDICA, FL. PL.



DIANTHUS, LACINIATUS.



DIANTHUS, EASTERN QUEEN AND CRIMSON BELL.



CYCLAMEN PERSICUM.

Flower Seeds—continued.

For Explanation of Abbreviations, see page 41.

No.	Name, Colour of Flower, and Description.	Duration.	Sow during	Flowering Months.	Height in inches	Price per pkt.
	CELOSIA (<i>Cockscomb</i>). This is too well known to require description; the latter bears its flowers in feathery spikes; should have the leader pinched out, which will improve its habit.					s. d.
85	DWARF CRIMSON	hhA.	} Spring.	11 to 4	18	0 6
86	CRIMSON FEATHERED.....	hhA.		11 to 1	12	0 3
87	CARTER'S EMPRESS COCKSCOMB. A very fine variety, extremely double, colour bright crimson.....	hhA.		11 to 4	12	1 0
	CENTAUREA (<i>Cornflower</i>). This is one of the most useful annuals in cultivation; it blooms during Winter in profusion, and is most useful for cutting for bouquets; it has various colours—blue, white, rose, &c.; though in Winter and Spring its flowers are much larger, still a succession can be kept up throughout the year; the plants should stand one foot apart, and can be transplanted.					
88	CYANUS, dark red	hA.	} Autumn and Spring.	8 to 6	12	0 3
89	BLUE	hA.		8 to 6	12	0 3
90	MIXED	hA.		8 to 6	12	0 3
91	WHITE	hA.		8 to 6	12	0 3
92	MOSCHATA CÆRULEA	hA.		8 to 6	24	0 3
93	— ATROPURPUREA	hA.		8 to 6	24	0 3
94	— ALBA	hA.		8 to 6	24	0 3
	CENTRANTHUS . A pretty annual, adapted for masses or edgings; bears trusses of flowers in abundance; is a general favourite.					
95	MACROSIPHON, pink.....	hA.	Spring.	8 to 11	12	0 3
	CLARKIA .					
96	ELEGANS, purplish rose	hA.	} Autumn and Spring.	8 to 3	18	0 3
97	— FLORE PLENO, rose.....	hA.		8 to 3	18	0 3
	CLINTONIA . Charming little plant for edging, pots, or rockeries; the seed should be sown in boxes and transplanted, being very fine.					
98	PULCHELLA, blue with yellow centre	hA.	Spring.	10 to 2	6	0 3
	COBÆA .					
99	SCANDENS, the most useful of all ornamental climbers; it produces magnificent large bell-shaped blue flowers; it is a rapid grower, and has fine foliage; should be planted in rich soil, during Autumn, or else raised in pots or boxes during Winter, and planted out in early Spring	tP.	} Autumn and Spring.	8 to 2	72	0 6
	COLLINSIA . A pretty little tribe of free blossoming annuals, though not particularly attractive; should be sown in Autumn.					
100	BICOLOR, lilac and white	hA.		8 to 2	12	0 3
	CONVOLVULUS . Charming free blooming plants. A bed of the Minor variety is most beautiful when in flower; and for a quick growing creeper of the annual tribe, none can surpass Major and its varieties; its foliage is good, and the flowers in early morning are truly magnificent.					
101	MINOR, mixed	hA.	} Spring.	9 to 3	12	0 3
102	— new rose. A charming annual, with golden bands	hA.		9 to 3	12	0 6
103	MAJOR, mixed.....	hA.		9 to 3	120	0 3
104	MAURITANICUS. Very pretty variety, suitable for hanging baskets	hhP.		9 to 3		0 6
	CYCLAMEN . A most interesting tribe of tuberous plants, easily produced from seed, if grown in light soil, and in a box or sheltered corner; they will not flower till the second season, but will then repay all trouble; a moist, sandy piece of ground is most suitable for them.					
105	PERSICUM, various	hP.	}	7 to 10	6	0 6
106	GIGANTEUM. Fine form, and a very free flowering variety	hP.		7 to 10	6	1 0
	CLIANTHUS . Sow from July to end of September, in a sunny situation; a sandy soil is most suitable, but in any ordinary good loam, well enriched with old manure, it will bloom well.					
107	DAMPIERII (<i>Desert Pea</i>)	hh.	} Autumn and Spring.	7 to 4		0 6
108	PUNICEUS	hh.		7 to 4	72	0 6
109	COWSLIP (<i>Primula veris</i>)	hP.		7 to 10	2	0 6
	DAISY . This Daisy is of unusual size, and very double, with dark rose-coloured flowers. Owing to the length and stiffness of its flower stalks, it is very valuable for bouquets.					
110	LONGFELLOW	hP.	}	8 to 11	4	1 0
	DOUBLE. (<i>See Bellis perennis</i> .)					



Anderson & Co., Seedsmen, 216 and 218 Pitt Street, Sydney.



GODETIA, LADY ALBEMARLE.



GAILLARDIA LORENZIANA.



GAILLARDIA PICTA (AURORA BOREALIS).



GLOXINIA.

Flower Seeds—continued.

For Explanation of Abbreviations, see page 41.

No.	Name, Colour of Flower, and Description.	Dura- tion.	Sow during	Flowering Months.	Height in inches	Price per pkt.
	DAHLIA. This tuberous plant is easily raised from seed, but there is a great probability of a large percentage of the flowers being single; however, the above are from choice flowers. Seedlings will flower, if sown early, the first season.					s. d.
111	FINEST VARIETIES, large flowered.....	hP.	}	10 to 3	36	0 6
112	POMPONE	hP.		10 to 3	18	0 6
113	NEW SINGLE VARIETIES. This new class of Dahlias is largely used for bedding and decorative purposes. They are easily raised from seed. The flowers are star-shaped, and of very brilliant colours	HP.		10 to 3	36	1 0
	DIANTHUS. The varieties of this magnificent tribe adapt themselves particularly well to our climate, and will bloom nearly the entire season.					
114	HEDDEWEGH, various	hA.	Autumn and Spring	9 to 5	12	0 3
115	— flore pleno	hA.		9 to 5	12	0 3
116	LACINATUS, various, Large fringed variety	hA.		9 to 5	12	0 3
117	CHINENSIS (<i>Indian Pink</i>)	hA.		9 to 5	9	0 3
118	EASTERN QUEEN	hA.		9 to 5	9	0 3
119	CRIMSON BELL	hA.		9 to 5	9	0 3
120	BARBATUS (<i>Sweet William</i>), various	hA.		9 to 12	12	0 3
121	AURICULA-EYED (<i>Sweet William</i>)	hA.		9 to 12	12	0 3
	DELPHINIUM.					
122	CANDELABRUM	hA.	}	8 to 4	18	0 3
123	CASHMERIANUM, a new very fine dark blue variety	hP.		8 to 4	18	0 6
	DIGITALIS (<i>Foxglove</i>). A well-known English favourite, does well here, is easy of cultivation, and very striking when in flower; it requires plenty of space, and is not suitable for small gardens,					
124	GLOXINOIDES	hP.	}	8 to 11	36	0 3
125	IVERY'S FINE SPOTTED VARIETIES	hP.		8 to 11	36	0 6
	DOLICHOS. A quick growing climber, bearing small red pea-shaped blossoms in clusters; capital for covering an old wall or fence.					
126	LIGNOSUS	hP.	}	10 to 12	240	0 3
	ERIGERON.					
127	AURANTIACUS, bright orange flowers	hP.	Spring	10 to 2	10	0 6
	ESCHSCHOLTZIA. This is one of the most beautiful of the Californian annuals; has handsome foliage, expands its flowers to the blaze of the sun, and is of dazzling brightness; it wants plenty of space, and will thrive in any ordinary soil.					
128	CALIFORNICA, yellow	hA.	}	8 to 4	9	0 3
129	— ALBA PLENA, a beautiful double white Eschscholtzia.....	hA.		8 to 4	9	0 3
130	CROCEA, deep yellow.....	hA.		8 to 4	9	0 3
131	MANDARIN, beautiful distinct variety; very showy and handsome ..	hA.		8 to 4	9	0 3
132	NEW DOUBLE, is quite as hardy as the common variety, and blooms profusely	hA.		8 to 4	9	0 3
133	EVERLASTING PEA (<i>Lathyrus Latifolius</i>). This variety is much harder than the Sweet Pea, grows stronger, and keeps a long time in bloom; it has no perfume, however.....	hP.	Autumn and Spring.	10 to 4	60	0 6
	FORGET-ME-NOT. (<i>See Myosotis.</i>)					
	GAILLARDIA. A most hardy plant, blooms throughout the Summer in the driest soil; very attractive. Sow in Autumn.					
134	PICTA	hP.	}	8 to 4	18	0 3
135	— LORENZIANA, flowers pale yellow and deep crimson	hP.		8 to 4	18	0 3
136	— AURORA BOREALIS	hP.		8 to 4	18	0 3
	GILIA. Handsome dwarf annual when grown in a mass or bed; flowers small, but produced in great profusion.					
137	TRICOLOR	hA.	}	10 to 1	9	0 3
	GOMPHRENA.					
138	GLOBOSA (<i>Globe Amaranthus</i>), purple	hhA.	}	10 to 5	18	0 3
139	— GOLDEN YELLOW	hhA.		10 to 5	18	0 3
	GLOXINIA. One of the handsomest, tender, tuberous plants in cultivation; requires frame culture and careful management to germinate the seed—a gentle frame heat is necessary. Many of the upright varieties are extremely beautiful.		Spring			
140	GRANDIFLORA CRASSIFOLIA ERECTA, a very distinct beautiful species.....	hP.	}	9 to 11	9	1 0



HELIANTHUS.



HOLLYHOCK.



HELIOTROPE.



IBERIS GIBRALTICA.



LARKSPUR.



IPOMEA, HEDERACEA GRANDIFLORA
SUPERBA.



MYOSOTIS ELEGANTISSIMA.



MARIGOLD, DWARF FRENCH.

Flower Seeds—continued.

For Explanation of Abbreviations, see page 41.

No.	Name, Colour of Flower, and Description.	Dura- tion.	Sow during	Flowering Months.	Height in inches	Price per pkt.
	GODETIA. A pretty tribe, but, like the Clarkia, will not stand our hot summer; they should, therefore, be sown during Autumn.					s. d.
141	RUBICUNDA	hA.	Autumn and Spring	10 to 12	21	0 3
142	— SPLENDENS, very double, purple blotch on each petal	hA.		10 to 12		0 3
143	DUCHESS OF ALBANY, a superb variety, striking, brilliant appearance	hA.		10 to 12	12	0 6
144	LADY ALBEMARLE, carmine crimson, flowers very large, 4 inches across.....	hA.		10 to 12	12	0 3
	GERANIUMS. (See Pelargoniums.)					
145	GLADIOLUS. This magnificent genus is easily raised, and from hybridized seeds the variety of colour and tints obtainable is endless; sandy soil is most suitable for raised seedlings, which can be done either in boxes, in the first instance, or else in the open ground	hP.	Spring	8 to 4	38	0 6
	GNAPHALIUM LEONTOPODIUM.					
146	EDELWEISS, a charming Alpine plant	hP.	Spring	8 to 12	12	1 0
	HELICHRYSUM. Everlasting flowers, of great beauty, hardy, and free blooming, and very useful for cutting; plants about 2½ feet to 3 feet high, suit our climate admirably, and produce their brilliant flowers at a season most wanted.					
147	COMPOSITUM MAXIMUM ATROSANGUINEA	hA.	Autumn and Spring.	10 to 2	30	0 3
148	BRACTEATUM, yellow	hA.		10 to 2	30	0 3
149	MACRANTHUM, pink.....	hA.		10 to 2	30	0 3
150	MONSTROSUM ROSEUM. A delicate rose-coloured Everlasting ..	hA.		10 to 2	30	0 3
151	PURE WHITE	hA.		10 to 2	30	0 3
	HELIANTHUS. The well-known Sunflower, of majestic stature, attaining (as it does sometimes) eight to ten feet, with flowers of enormous size.					
152	ARGOPHYLLUS	hA.	Spring.	11 to 4	60	0 3
153	CALIFORNICUS, fl. pl.	hA.		11 to 4	60	0 3
154	GLOBOSUS FISTULOSUS. A very ornamental form of Sunflower, ..	hA.		11 to 4	48	0 3
	HELIOTROPIUM. (<i>Heliotrope</i>) A favourite flower, requires considerable care. A little frame heat will be of great service.					
155	PERUVIANUM	tP.	Autumn and Spring.	8 to 5	36	0 6
	HIBISCUS.					
156	AFRICANUS, cream coloured.....	hA.	Spring.	10 to 2	18	0 3
	HOLLYHOCK. This noble plant possesses spikes of flowers six feet high, studded with splendid camellia-like flowers, some three feet of their length; it is not difficult to grow from seed, if sown in Autumn.					
157	CHOICE MIXED	tP.	Autumn and Spring.	10 to 2	72	0 6
158	EXTRA CHOICE, show varieties	tP.		10 to 2	72	1 0
	HUMEA. A handsome and graceful plant, about six feet high, a native of Australia, though little cultivated; its large foliage has a peculiar perfume, though not by any means disagreeable; it flowers in tall feathery spikes, which makes it highly desirable for ornamental purposes.					
159	ELEGANS	hB.	Spring.	11 to 4	72	0 3
160	— ALBA, a white variety, very elegant in growth, and free flowering. the pure white flowers contrasting finely with the dark green foliage	hB.		11 to 4	60	0 3
	HEARTSEASE. (See Pansy.)					
	IBERIS. (<i>Candytuft</i> .) A beautiful free flowering variety of this favourite flower, quite distinct.					
161	GIBRALTICA, flowers of a pure pink and white, and extra large.....	hA.		9 to 3	9	0 6
	ICE PLANT. (See Mesembryanthemum.)					
	JACOBEE (or <i>Senecio</i> .) A rapid growing annual; the single variety much resembles the Cineraria in flower and profusion of bloom; it does remarkably well, and a bed has a grand effect; the double varieties are very fine, useful for cutting; sow in Autumn, and transplant					
162	EXTRA DOUBLE WHITE	hA.	Autumn and Spring.	9 to 2	12	0 3
163	DARK CRIMSON	hA.		9 to 2	12	0 3
164	DWARF BLUE	hA.		9 to 2	12	0 3
	IPOMEA. A splendid family of climbers, rapid growers, fine foliage, and have handsome Convolvulus-like flowers; they are all beautiful.					
165	HEDERACEA SUPERBA	hA.		10 to 4	120	0 3
166	LIMBATA ELEGANTISSIMA	hA.		10 to 4	120	0 3



MARVEL OF PERU.



NIEREMBERGIA GRACILIS.



PETUNIA GRANDIFLORA.



PANSY, CHOICE MIXED.



PANSY, SHOW VARIETIES.



PHLOX DRUMMONDII.



PANSY, FRENCH STAINED.

Flower Seeds—continued.

For Explanation of Abbreviations, see page 41.

No.	Name, Colour of Flower, and Description.	Dura- tion.	Sow during	Flowering Months.	Height in inches	Price per pkt.
	IPOMEA (Continued).					<i>s. d.</i>
167	QUAMOCLIT, scarlet, small handsome foliage	hA.	Autumn and Spring.	10 to 4	120	0 3
168	QUAMOCLIT HEDERÆFOLIA (ivy leaved), an elegant climber; flowers scarlet	hA.		10 to 4	60	0 3
169	LEARII, a beautiful creeper	hP.		10 to 4	120	1 0
	IPOMOPSIS. An interesting class of plants, producing long spikes of flowers, delicately spotted; have graceful foliage, and if planted in a sheltered position, are very attractive. A very beautiful plant, impatient of wet; does not transplant. Will well repay every attention.					
170	ELEGANS	tB.	Autumn and Spring.	11 to 2	36	0 3
	KAULFUSSIA. Rather pretty dwarf-growing annual, with daisy-like flowers.					
171	AMELLOIDES	hA.		9 to 2	6	0 3
	LANTANA. A very pretty hardy perennial plant; the dwarf French varieties are particularly handsome; are not more than twelve inches, and cover themselves with trusses of Verbena-like flowers.					
172	MIXED FRENCH VARIETIES	hP.	Autumn and Spring.	10 to 4	12	0 6
	LARKSPUR. One of the most valuable of our hardy annuals, pro- ducing flower spikes six to eight inches in length; some of the varieties bear fine double flowers.					
173	DWARF ROCKET, DOUBLE	hA.		9 to 6	12	0 3
174	PURE WHITE DOUBLE BRANCHING	hA.		9 to 6	24	0 3
175	DWARF STOCK, FLOWERED	hA.		9 to 6	12	0 3
176	RANUNCULUS, FLOWERED, violet; a new and distinct variety..	hA.		9 to 6	12	0 3
	LAVATERA. Showy plant for beds; green and white.					
177	ARBOREA VARIEGATA	hA.	Spring.		18	0 6
	LEPTOSIPHON. A pretty little delicate annual; wants sowing early and in a sheltered position, if possible.					
178	ANDROSACEUS	hA.		10 to 2	6	0 3
179	NEW FRENCH HYBRID	hA.		10 to 2	6	0 3
	LIMNANTHUS. Very free-blooming dwarf annual, suitable for edging, and a good contrast to Nemophila; slightly fragrant.					
180	GRANDIFLORUS	hA.	Autumn and Spring.	10 to 2	6	0 3
	LINARIA. One of the most beautiful and useful plants grown for spring flowering; has tall spikes of Lobelia-like flowers.					
181	BIPARTITA SPLENDIDA	hP.		9 to 6	12	0 3
182	STRIATA	hP.		9 to 6	12	0 3
	LOBELIA. A most graceful and exceedingly beautiful free blooming little plant; the deep blue varieties are most striking, and are worthy a place in any garden; a good basket plant—good for edgings.					
183	SPECIOSA ERECTA	hA.	Autumn and Spring.	10 to 4	6	0 6
184	RAMOSA	hA.		10 to 4	6	0 6
185	WHITE PERFECTION	hA.		10 to 4	6	0 6
186	PAXTONIANA	hA.	Spring.	10 to 4	6	0 6
187	DWARF DOUBLE, magnificent bedder	hA.		10 to 4	6	0 6
188	CRYSTAL PALACE, fine dark blue	hA.		10 to 4	6	0 6
	LOPHOSPERMUM. Handsome climber.					
189	SCANDENS	hP.		10 to 5	120	0 6
190	LOVE LIES BLEEDING. (<i>Amaranthus</i>)	hA.		10 to 4	36	0 3
	LUPINS.					
191	LARGE BLUE	hA.		9 to 11	36	0 3
192	WHITE	hA.		9 to 11	36	0 3
193	ROSE	hA.		9 to 11	36	0 3
194	YELLOW	hA.	Autumn and Spring.	9 to 11	24	0 3
	LUPINUS. Universal favourites, of endless variety of colour and height; the tall varieties grow from two to three feet, while the dwarf varieties of Lupins, such as Nanus, are but a few inches.					
195	HARTWEGII HYBRIDUS	hA.		9 to 11	24	0 3
196	DUNNETTII SUPERBUS	hA.		9 to 11	24	0 3
197	MUTABILIS CRUICKSHANKII	hA.		9 to 11	36	0 3
198	NANUS (very dwarf, 6 inches)	hA.		9 to 11	6	0 3
	LYCHNIS. A very desirable hardy perennial, generally flowers the first season. Chalcedonica is a brilliant scarlet flower, in trusses, and is very attractive.					
199	CHALCEDONICA	hP.		8 to 11	24	0 3



PANSY.



PRIMULA SINENSIS.



WALLFLOWER.



PRIMULA FIMBRIATA.



SWEET ROCKET.



HELICHRYSUM



STOCK, LARGE FLOWERING EMPEROR.



SENSITIVE PLANT.

Flower Seeds—continued.

For Explanation of Abbreviations, see page 41.

No.	Name, Colour of Flower, and Description.	Dura- tion.	Sow during	Flowering Months.	Height in inches	Price per pkt.
	LATHYRUS ODORATUS (<i>Sweet Pea</i>).					<i>s. d.</i>
200	FINEST MIXED	hA.	Autumn and Spring.	10 to 1	24	0 3
201	WHITE	hA.		10 to 1	24	0 3
202	SCARLET (<i>Invincible</i>)	hA.		10 to 1	24	0 3
203	BUTTERFLY: white, laced with lavender; a superb variety	hA.		10 to 1	24	0 3
204	VIOLET QUEEN, beautiful light mauve, dwarf, and fine form	hA.		10 to 1	24	0 3
	LINUM. Undoubtedly the finest scarlet annual in cultivation; its flowers are of the most striking brilliancy, and are produced on slender, graceful stems; its foliage is good, and it blooms profusely. The plants should stand 12 inches apart; seed should be soaked in warm water before sowing.					
205	GRANDIFLORUM COCCINEUM, brilliant scarlet	hA.	Spring.	8 to 4	12	0 3
206	MANDEVILLEA. A beautiful white-flowered climber; one of the best SUAVEOLENS	tP.	Autumn and Spring.	8 to 10	240	0 6
	MARIGOLD. A very hardy family of plants, constant bloomers, and striking colours; the French has beautifully shaped orange flowers, striped and flaked with brown. The African varieties are very large self-coloured flowers, and very effective.					
207	FRENCH DWARF	hA.		9 to 4	18	0 3
208	— YELLOW	hA.		9 to 4	12	0 3
209	AFRICAN ORANGE	hA.		9 to 4	18	0 3
210	— LEMON	hA.		9 to 4	18	0 3
	MATHIOLA. Evening scented stock.					
211	BICORNIS	hA.	Spring.	8 to 12	18	0 3
	MEDEOLA. A very handsome climbing plant, the graceful beauty of its foliage renders it a most valuable plant for vases, hanging baskets, &c., as it can be used either to climb or droop as required; flowers white, orange scented. Seed requires soaking in tepid water for some hours before sowing.					
212	ASPARAGOIDES	hP.		10 to 4	48	0 6
	MIRABILIS. A very hardy and showy annual, free blooming and adapts itself to any soil.					
213	JALAPA (<i>Marvel of Peru</i>)	hP.		10 to 4	24	0 3
214	GOLD-STRIPED	hP.		10 to 4	24	0 3
	MAURANDYA. This is one of our most superb climbers, remarkably quick growing and free blooming; its foliage is small but dense, and of a lively green color.					
215	BARCLAYANA, purple	tP.	Autumn and Spring.	10 to 5	120	0 6
216	ALBA	tP.		10 to 5	120	0 6
217	ROSEA	tP.		10 to 5	120	0 6
	MESEMBRYANTHEMUM. The second is prized for its foliage, which is covered as it were with dewdrops, and looks as if the plant were covered with ice. The latter is a pretty variegated variety of the Ice Plant, very suitable for bedding; bright rosy flowers.					
218	TRICOLOR, pink, purple centre	hhA.	Spring.	11 to 4	6	0 3
219	CRYSTALLINUM (<i>Ice Plant</i>)	hhA.		11 to 4	6	0 3
220	CORDIFOLIUM, variegatum	hhA.		11 to 4	6	0 6
	MATRICARIA. Splendid perennial, pure white flowers, free bloomer.					
221	EXIMIA	hP.	Autumn and Spring.	9 to 4	10	0 3
	MIMULUS.					
222	PUNCTATUS, spotted, mixed	tP.	Spring.	9 to 5	12	0 6
223	TIGRINUS, double	tP.		9 to 5	12	0 6
224	NOBILIS, a fine dwarf double variety	tP.	Spring.	9 to 5	12	0 6
225	ROSEUS SUPERBUS, magnificent distinct variety; bright rose colour	tP.		9 to 5	12	0 6
226	MOSCHATUS (<i>Musk</i>)	tP.		9 to 5	6	0 6
	MIGNONETTE.					
227	COMMON	hA.	Autumn and Spring.	9 to 6	9	0 3
228	LARGE FLOWERED	hA.		9 to 6	12	0 3
229	PARSONS' NEW WHITE	hA.		9 to 6	12	0 3
230	CRIMSON FLOWERED GIANT	hA.		9 to 6	12	0 3
231	MILES' HYBRID SPIRAL. This variety is superior to any other in cultivation, its habit being dwarf, and branching with spikes from 8 to 14 inches long; it is well adapted for cutting	hA.		9 to 6	9	0 6
232	MACHET. Admirably adapted for pot culture; of dwarf and vigorous habit, and furnished with very thick dark green leaves, with massive spikes of deliciously scented red flowers	hA.		9 to 6	9	0 6
233	GOLDEN QUEEN. Fine pot plant, of pyramidal habit	hA.		9 to 6	9	0 6
234	PYRAMIDAL	hA.		9 to 6	15	0 3



Anderson & Co., Seedsmen, 216 and 218 Pitt Street, Sydney.



Flower Seeds—continued.

For Explanation of Abbreviations, see page 41.

No.	Name, Colour of Flower, and Description.	Dura- tion.	Sow during	Flowering Months.	Height in inches	Price per pkt.
						s. d.
	MYOSOTIS.					
235	PALUSTRIS (<i>Forget-me-not</i>). This charming plant should be sown in Autumn, when it will bloom profusely during Spring, covering itself with flowers of the most lovely hue; very useful for bouquets	hP.		8 to 4	6	0 6
236	AZORICA	hP.		8 to 4	12	0 6
237	SYLVATICA COMPACTA AUREA, a new golden-leaved variety of <i>Forget-me-not</i> , flowers clear bright blue colour	hP.		8 to 4	6	0 6
238	ELEGANTISSIMA, very compact, colours white, blue and rose	hP.		8 to 4	6	0 6
	NASTURTIIUM. The value of this family for decorative purposes cannot be over-estimated; it is particularly hardy, will thrive in any soil, and its many forms are so varied that it possesses a most pleasing variety of colours. The dwarf varieties do not grow more than six inches, and form themselves into a compact bush, and flower abundantly; can be transplanted, and should stand twelve inches apart.					
239	TOM THUMB, crimson	hA.	Autumn and Spring	10 to 5	9	0 3
240	" scarlet	hA.		10 to 5	9	0 3
241	" beauty	hA.		10 to 5	9	0 3
242	" yellow	hA.		10 to 5	9	0 3
243	" pearl	hA.		10 to 5	9	0 3
244	" King of Tom Thumbs	hA.		10 to 5	9	0 3
245	" Golden King	hA.		10 to 5	9	0 3
246	" rose	hA.		10 to 5	9	0 3
247	TALL, mixed	hA.		10 to 5	72	0 3
248	— Spitfire, dazzling red colour	hA.		10 to 5	72	0 3
249	— Regelianum, purple violet	hA.		10 to 5	72	0 3
	NICOTIANA.					
250	AFFINIS. A very desirable novelty	hA.	Spring	10 to 5	36	0 6
	NIEREMBERGIA.					
251	GRACILIS	hA.		9 to 3	6	0 3
	NIGELLA.					
252	Damascena, pure white	hA.		9 to 3	6	0 3
	NEMOPHILIA.					
253	INSIGNIS	hA.	Autumn and Spring	9 to 3	6	0 3
254	ATOMARIA	hA.		9 to 3	6	0 3
255	DISCOIDALIS	hA.		9 to 3	6	0 3
256	INSIGNIS MARGINATA	hA.		9 to 3	6	0 3
257	NERTERA DEPRESSA. Charming miniature plant	hP.	Spring		3	0 6
	OXALIS. A splendid class of plants, with brilliantly coloured flowers and good foliage.					
258	ROSEA	hP.		6 to 9	6	0 3
	OXYURA. A showy plant, with beautifully fringed flowers, which are produced in great abundance.					
259	CHRYSANTHEMOIDES	hA.	Autumn and Spring	6 to 9	12	0 3
	PEONY.					
260	Mixed	hP.	Spring	9 to 3	18	1 0
	PETUNIA. A magnificent family of plants. We offer a fine collection of every conceivable colour. Seed sown in Spring will bloom during Summer and Autumn. This plant is quite at home here, stands the climate admirably, and blooms in profusion. The varieties sport a great deal, and cannot be entirely depended on. Seed from the double varieties will produce fifty per cent. of single flowers.					
261	LARGE FLOWERED, striped	tP.		9 to 3	18	0 6
262	HYBRIDUS INTUS AUREA, yellow-throated Petunia. This new class of Petunias has large and beautifully veined flowers, with deep yellow throat, suitable either for border or pot culture	tP.		9 to 3	18	1 6
263	CARNATION, striped	tP.				
264	GRANDIFLORA (fl. pl.) marginata. A fine double-flowered variety of Petunia	tP.	Autumn and Spring	9 to 3	18	0 6
265	CHOICE MIXED	tP.		9 to 3	18	0 6
266	HYBRIDA NANA COMPACTA. Forms a compact bush 5 to 8 inches high	tP.		9 to 3	18	1 0
267	CHOICE MIXED, DOUBLE	tP.		9 to 3	18	1 0
268	HYBRIDA ROBUSTA (fl. pl.) A very distinct variety, about one foot high	tP.		9 to 3	18	1 6
269	INIMITABLE, a new strain, saved from choicest double flowers.....	tP.		9 to 3	18	1 0

Flower Seeds—continued.

For Explanation of Abbreviations, see page 41.

No.	Name, Colour of Flower, and Description.	Dura- tion.	Sow during	Flowering Months.	Height in inches	Price per pkt.
						s. d.
	PAPAVER. The double French poppy is an extremely showy garden plant, and well worth a place. <i>Papaver somniferum</i> is a large single white flower, grown for opium.					
270	SOMNIFERUM (<i>Opium Poppy</i>).....	hA.	} Spring.	9 to 11	24	0 3
271	POPPY , double French	hA.		9 to 11	12	0 3
272	POPPY , ranunculus-flowered.....	hA.		9 to 11	12	0 3
	PASSIFLORA. (<i>Passion Fruit</i>).					
273	EDULIS	hP.		10 to 12	120	0 6
	PHLOX DRUMMONDII. There is no more general favourite among annuals than the phlox; it possesses such a variety of colour, and blooms in great profusion; there is no annual we can more strongly recommend; some varieties are of delicate colours, while others are brilliant and dazzling.					
274	DRUMMONDII alba	hA.	} Autumn and Spring.	9 to 5	15	0 3
275	— dark purple	hA.		9 to 5	15	0 3
276	— scarlet	hA.		9 to 5	15	0 3
277	— red, white striped.....	hA.		9 to 5	15	0 3
278	— alba oculata superba. Bears immense pure white flowers, with fiery carmine red eye.....	hA.		9 to 5	15	0 6
279	— grandiflora vars. A new section of phloxes; round petals.....	hA.		9 to 5	15	0 6
280	— choice mixed.....	hA.		9 to 5	15	0 3
281	PERENNIAL VARIETY	hP.		9 to 5	36	0 6
	PHACELIA. A highly interesting new Californian annual. The plant is much branched, and of a spreading habit. The flowers are of a beautiful rich blue					
282	CAMPANULARIA	hA.	} Spring.	10 to 3	12	1 0
	PYRETHRUM. An ornamental foliage plant; it should be planted in the borders for effect, as during Summer its leaves are of a bright golden colour.					
283	AUREUM (Golden Feather)	hP.		4 to 6	12	0 3
	PELARGONIUM. (<i>Geranium</i>). The following are from a superb collection, and should give splendid flowers; the French blotched and fancy are very beautiful.					
284	ZONALE	hP.	} Autumn.	6 to 10	18	1 0
285	LARGE FLOWERED , fine mixed	hP.		6 to 10	18	1 0
286	FRENCH BLOTCHED	hP.		6 to 10	18	1 0
287	FANCY VARIETIES	hP.		6 to 10	18	1 0
288	TRICOLOR	hP.		6 to 10	18	2 6
289	LARGE-FLOWERED REGAL , varieties.....	hP.		6 to 10	18	2 6
	PERILLA. Ornamental foliage plants; desirable for beds or ribbon borders.					
290	NANKINENSIS , crimson	hA.	} Spring.		18	0 3
291	MACROPHYLLA , CRISPA COMPACTA, much dwarfer than the old Perilla, and very compact.....	hA.			18	0 3
	POPPY. (<i>See Papaver.</i>)					
	PRIMULA. Beautiful tender perennial, suitable only for pot culture; extremely handsome and free flowering, and of easy culture. The above are from a very choice stock.					
292	SINENSIS ALBA MAGNIFICA , white.....	tP.	} Autumn.	7 to 10	6	1 6
293	SINENSIS FIMBRIATA DO. , mixed	tP.		7 to 10	6	1 0
294	FRINGED FERN-LEAVED , red. The fern-leaved varieties of Primulas are very elegant, with their beautiful divided foliage and splendid large fringed flowers. The robust habit of the plant makes it a most desirable decorative plant.....	tP.		7 to 10	6	1 6
295	FRINGED FERN-LEAVED , white	tP.		7 to 10	6	1 6
296	FIMBRIATA METEOR , flowers fine form and substance; rich crimson	tP.		7 to 10	6	1 6
	PANSY. We have secured some of the finest strains of this favourite flower. The seed should be sown in Autumn, and planted out early in Spring, so as to secure good flowers; a sandy soil is most suitable.					
297	ANDERSON'S LARGE FRENCH , stained.....	hP.	} Autumn and Spring.	7 to 12	6	0 6
298	FIRST-CLASS ASSORTED	hP.		7 to 12	6	0 3
299	ODIER'S CHOICEST STRAIN	hP.		7 to 12	6	0 6
300	TRIMARDEAU VARIETIES , an entirely distinct and beautiful new race of Pansies. The plants are of vigorous though compact habit; each flower is marked with three large blotches or spots, and of a size hitherto quite unattained in this genus.....	hP.		7 to 12	6	1 6

Flower Seeds—continued.

For Explanation of Abbreviations, see page 41.

No.	Name, Colour of Flower, and Description.	Dura- tion.	Sow during	Flowering Months.	Height in inches	Price per pkt.
PANSY—Continued.						
301	LARGE, flowering yellow, purple stained. The colour of this variety is of a beautiful yellow, and each petal is marked with a velvety purple blotch. This is a very valuable addition to the large flowering section.....	hP.		7 to 12	6	1 0
302	LORD BEACONFIELD, deep purple violet, shaded white; very handsome	hP.		7 to 12	6	1 6
303	PINK GARDEN. Choice varieties. EXTRA	hP.		9 to 11	12	1 6
304	PICOTEEES. We have secured a stock of very choice strain of these favourite flowers.	hP.		9 to 11	12	1 0
305	FINEST MIXED	hP.		9 to 11	12	1 0
306	PERPETUAL FLOWERED. The delicate markings and exquisite perfume of this fine strain render it very valuable for bouquets.....	hP.	Autumn and Spring.	10 to 2	12	1 0
307	POLYANTHUS. MIXED	hP.		10 to 11	6	0 6
308	FLOOR'S CASTLE, gold laced, fine	hP.		10 to 11	6	0 6
309	PENTSTEMON. A fine hardy genus, free flowering, and bearing fine spikes of pendant trumpet-shaped flowers; we can recommend the plant as an effective bedder.	hP.		6 to 3	18	0 6
310	VARIOUS	hP.		6 to 3	18	0 6
311	COBEA. Flowers two inches long, white, shaded with blue	hP.		6 to 3	18	0 6
312	PORTULACA. A plant particularly well adapted to our climate, and flowers magnificently in the warmest situation; its colours are most striking; suitable for vases and rockwork, &c.	hH.		10 to 2	6	0 3
313	STRIATA	hH.		10 to 2	6	0 3
314	AUREA	hH.		10 to 2	6	0 3
315	GRANDIFLORA, double.....	hH.		10 to 2	6	0 6
316	RODANTHE. One of the choicest of the early flowering Everlastings; we cannot too highly recommend it; should be in every garden. Maculata is particularly beautiful for bouquets.	hH.	Spring.	10 to 2	12	0 3
317	MACULATA.....	hH.		10 to 2	12	0 3
318	MANGLESII MAJOR	hH.		10 to 2	12	0 6
319	— fl. pleno (<i>Prince Bismarck</i>).....	hH.		10 to 2	12	0 6
320	ROCKET. Very pleasing early Spring flowering plant, profuse bloomer, with delicious fragrant flowers; commonly called Dames' Violet.	hP.	Autumn and Spring.	7 to 10	36	0 3
321	SWEET (<i>Hesperis matronalis</i>)	hP.		7 to 10	36	0 3
322	SALPIGLOSIS. Beautiful showy annuals, richly coloured, delicately veined and mottled blossoms; very desirable; like a rich, light soil.	hH.		11 to 13	18	0 3
323	AUREA MARGINATA	hH.		11 to 13	11	0 3
324	LENOBLE, scarlet	hH.		11 to 13	11	0 3
325	SALVIA. RCMERIA, dwarf, scarlet	hA		9 to 4	12	0 6
326	PATENS. One of the brightest blue-flowered plants. Very beautiful.	tP.		10 to 2	24	1 0
327	SAPONARIA. A free-blooming dwarf annual, producing masses of minute, cross-shaped, rose-coloured flowers.	hA.		10 to 3	6	0 3
328	LABRICA.....	hA.		10 to 3	6	0 3
329	SCHIZANTHUS. A very interesting tribe of hardy annuals, requiring a sheltered situation; they are well suited for pot culture, and bear thousands of butterfly-like blossoms; handsome foliage. Well worth a place.	hH.		10 to 12	24	0 3
330	GRAHAMII	hH.	Autumn and Spring.	10 to 12	24	0 3
331	GRANDIFLORUS OCLATA.....	hH.		10 to 12	24	0 3
332	PINATA.....	hH.		10 to 12	24	0 3
333	PYRAMIDALIS (<i>Tom Thumb</i>). This plant forms a beautiful pyramid of most symmetrical growth, about ten inches in height; it has purple flowers with black centres.	hH.		10 to 12	10	0 3
334	SCABIOSA. Showy, compact, and desirable plant.	hP.		10 to 4	18	0 3
335	DWARF, double mixed	hP.	Spring.	10 to 12	18	0 6
336	SENSITIVE PLANT (<i>Mimosa sensitiva</i>). A tender annual, curious from the fact that when touched its leaves close and droop; hence its name.....	hH.		10 to 12	18	0 6
337	SILENE. NANA COMPACTA ROSEA, fl. pl. This is the first double-dwarf Silene sent out. It is of remarkable dwarf habit; the flowers are very double, and produced in great abundance	hA.		9 to 11	18	0 3
338	PENDULA (<i>Catchfly</i>)	hA.		9 to 11	18	0 3
339		hA.		9 to 11	18	0 3

Anderson & Co., Seedsmen, 216 and 218 Pitt Street, Sydney.

Flower Seeds—continued.

For Explanation of Abbreviations, see page 41.

No.	Name, Colour of Flower, and Description.	Dura- tion.	Sow during	Flowering Months.	Height in inches	Price per pkt.
	SOLANUM.					s. d.
330	HYBRIDUM (<i>Empress</i>)—Fine decorative plant, laden with coral red berries	hA.				0 6
331	WEATHERILL HYBRIDS	hA.			18	0 6
	STOCKS. The Brompton Stock succeeds well in any part of our colony but it requires the climate of the colder districts to do justice to the ten weeks varieties; they are all beautiful plants, very showy, and delightfully perfumed. The new varieties of the intermediate stocks produce splendid spikes of flowers in rich soil.					
332	DWARF BOUQUET, 10 weeks	hA.	Autumn and Spring.	9 to 12	12	0 3
333	LARGE FLOWERED, 10 weeks	hA.		9 to 11	18	0 3
334	ROBUST ROCKET	hA.		9 to 11	18	0 3
335	PERPETUAL-FLOWERED, 10 weeks	hA.		9 to 11	18	0 3
336	BROMPTON, scarlet	hB.		9 to 11	18	0 3
337	— white	hB.		9 to 11	18	0 3
338	— white, New Giant	hB.		9 to 11	18	0 6
339	INTERMEDIATE (<i>Covent Garden scarlet</i>)	hB.		9 to 11	18	0 3
340	EAST LOTHIAN, white	hB.		9 to 11	18	0 6
	SWEET WILLIAM.					
341	DWARF, compact double	hA.		9 to 12	12	0 3
	SANVITALIA. A charming little yellow dwarf annual, very hardy and free blooming; makes a very pretty clump or edging, being compact in habit and form.					
342	PROCUMBENS, double	hA.	Spring.	10 to 2	9	0 3
	THUNBERGIA. A beautiful half-hardy annual, of twining habit; flowers of brilliant colours, and very striking. The plant grows rapidly when once started.					
343	CHOICE, mixed	hhA.		11 to 5	36	0 6
	TROPEOLUM. One of the most beautiful of our tender annuals; yellow.					
344	PEREGRINUM, or CANARIENSIS (<i>Canary Bird Creeper</i>)	hhA.		10 to 11	120	0 6
	VIRGINIAN STOCK. Very dwarf, and free blooming, hardy, and very attractive for edgings.					
345	RED	hA.		9 to 12	6	0 3
346	WHITE	hA.		9 to 12	6	0 3
	VERBENA. One of our most useful bedding plants, very hardy, and of magnificent colours; not particular to soil or situation, and blooms in profusion. The separate colours are saved from some of the finest strains in cultivation.					
347	AURICULA, flowered	hB.	Autumn and Spring	6 to 3	6	0 6
348	HYBRIDA, very fine quality	hB.		6 to 3	6	0 6
349	COCCINEA, scarlet	hB.		6 to 3	6	0 6
350	ITALIAN, striped carnation-like	hB.		6 to 3	6	0 6
351	CÆRULEA, blue	hB.		6 to 3	6	0 6
352	HYBRIDA CANDIDISSIMA	hB.		6 to 3	6	0 6
	VIOLA.					
353	ODORATA (<i>Sweet Violet</i>)	hP.		6 to 10	6	0 6
354	REINE VICTORIA. Strong perfume, very dark, an improvement on the "Czar" variety	hP.		6 to 11	6	1 0
	WALLFLOWER. Well-known English favourites; highly perfumed, and the double varieties are striking and most beautiful.					
355	MIXED, single	hB.		6 to 9	12	0 3
356	DOUBLE GERMAN	hB.		6 to 9	12	0 6
357	CLOTH OF GOLD, distinct, rich golden yellow; flowers very large..	hB.		6 to 6	12	0 6
	WHITLAVIA. One of the most charming Californian annuals, very effective for bedding; grows freely in any soil, flowering bright blue.					
358	GRANDIFLORA	hA.		6 to 9	6	0 3
359	GLOXINOIDES	hA.		6 to 9	6	0 6
	ZINNIA. One of the grandest annuals in cultivation; has been wonderfully improved of late years, and many of the double forms produce large rose-like flowers of great beauty and diversity of colour; they stand well in dry ground, and should always be transplanted.					
360	ELEGANS, double	hA.	Spring	9 to 3	18	0 3
361	— WHITE, double	hA.		9 to 3	18	0 3
362	— HAAGEANA	hA.		9 to 3	12	0 3

Anderson & Co., Seedsmen, 216 and 218 Pitt Street, Sydney.

PART IV.

FLOWERING BULBS.

GLADIOLUS, HYACINTHS, LILIUMS, &c.

WE annually select a quantity of the very finest Bulbs most suitable for our climate, which we offer with every confidence.

EVERY Garden should contain a collection of Flowering Bulbs. They are of easy cultivation, and enhance the beauty of the Flower Garden at a time when other bloom is scarce. The varieties are numerous, and all beautiful; and the Gladioli form striking objects when planted in beds, either in clumps or separately. The Liliums are suited either for pot culture or borders, and present a grand appearance with their beautifully marked and brilliant coloured blooms.

As the season for Bulbs is a short one, all orders should reach us during March, April, or May.

ANEMONES.

These truly magnificent flowering tubers are deserving of a place in every garden, and we cannot too highly recommend them. Their variety of colour, from deep crimson to white and striped, renders them very attractive.

ANEMONES, double mixed, including many brilliant shades of colour, 2s. 6d. per dozen; 14s. per 100.

ANEMONES, single mixed, all colours, a splendid assortment, 2s. per dozen; 12s. per 100.

BRUNSVIGIA.

1s. 6d. each.

We are offering two seedling varieties of this magnificent Flowering Bulb. They form a handsome crown of flowers, containing from 18 to 24 separate large blooms; the colours are pink and white, with a delightful perfume. The bulbs are unusually fine, and will flower first season.

BABIANA.

Fine mixed varieties, 3s. per dozen.

Very showy bulbs, embracing a great variety of colours, suitable for small borders.

EUCOMIS PUNCTATA.

1s. each.

This is a very handsome bulb, suitable either for pots or borders. The spike of flowers is of great length, and beautifully spotted.

HYACINTHS.

1s. each, 9s. per dozen; named varieties.

These magnificent plants will do well in any good soil; nothing can be more beautiful or fragrant than a bed of this old English favourite. We particularly recommend the single varieties for fine spikes. These charming plants require a light rich soil.

HIPPEASTRUMS.

1s. each.

Many splendid varieties, embracing dark and light colours.

IRIS.

Spanish varieties, 6s. per dozen.

German varieties, 4s. per dozen.

This is a very showy bulb, and, from its hardiness and free-flowering habit, should form a part of every collection.



ANEMONE, DOUBLE.



RANUNCULUS.



JONQUIL, SINGLE.



JONQUIL, DOUBLE.



Anderson & Co., Seedsmen, 216 and 218 Pitt Street, Sydney.



FLOWERING BULBS—continued.

IXIAS.

3s. per dozen.

Choice varieties, including scarlet, white, and yellow.

LEUCOJUM ÆSTIVUM (Snowflake).

3s. per dozen.

A very beautiful substitute for the old English Snow-drop, and does admirably here.

LILIUMS.

1s. each.

LILIUM LANCIFOLIUM RUBRUM
LILIUM LANCIFOLIUM ALBUM
LILIUM LANCIFOLIUM SPECIOSUM
LILIUM LONGIFLORUM
LILIUM CANDIDUM
LILIUM TIGRINUM (tiger lily)
LILIUM TIGRINUM FLORE PLENO

(A beautiful double variety of the tiger lily.)

NARCISSUS.

Bulbs, 6d. each ; 4s. per dozen.

Old favourite, highly perfumed, hardy, and very useful in the flower garden.

NARCISSUS POETICUS (Pheasant's Eye), pink and white
CHOICE MIXED VARIETIES.

NERINE SARNIENSIS.

1s. each.

Deep red, very beautiful.

ORNITHAGALUM

(Star of Bethlehem).

6d. each.

ORNITHAGALUM ARABICUM.
ORNITHAGALUM SPLENDENS.

POLYGONATUM VULGARE (Solomon's Seal).

1s. each.

An old English favourite.

RANUNCULUS.

2s. per dozen ; 12s. per 100.

No garden is complete without a bed of these favourite flowers. They bloom very freely, and are of magnificent colours, and each individual flower is a perfect specimen in itself. A light soil is the most suitable, and if a little sand is added so much the better.

MIXED PERSIAN RANUNCULUS, colours.
SCARLET, YELLOW, AND BLACK TURBAN RANUNCULUS.

2s. per dozen.

WHITE TURBAN RANUNCULUS.

4s. per dozen.

SPARAXIS.

3s. per dozen.

We have a very fine collection of the above, embracing every shade of colour, and beautifully marked. They are of very easy culture, and a few planted amongst other bulbs will secure a dazzling display of beauty.

SPREKELIA FORMOSISSIMA (Jacobean Lily).

1s. each.

A very showy bulb, with brilliant crimson flowers.

TULIPS.

CHOICE KINDS, DOUBLE, MIXED.

6s. per dozen.

CHOICE KINDS, SINGLE, MIXED.

4s. per dozen.

TIGRIDIA PAVONIA.

4s. per dozen.

Very showy bulbs, suitable for large borders.

TRITONIAS.

2s. 6d. per dozen.

TRITONIAS, MIXED.

VALOTTA PURPUREA.

1s. 6d. each.

A handsome flowering bulb, suitable for either pots or borders. The flower is trumpet-shaped, and of a rich orange-scarlet colour.



HYACINTH, SINGLE.



SNOWFLAKE.



HYACINTH, DOUBLE.



AMARYLLIS.



ANEMONE.



LILIUM.



DOUBLE TULIP.



SINGLE TULIP.



DOUBLE TULIP.

GLADIOLUS.

12 choice named varieties, 9s.

12 extra choice named varieties, 18s.

Single Bulbs, from 1s. to 2s. each.



THIS magnificent family of bulbous rooted plants, so stately in appearance, and so strikingly beautiful in colour, have no equal in the flower garden, when looked upon as an effective decorative plant, which will bloom profusely with very little care.

CULTURE.—It is one of the hardiest bulbs in cultivation, suits our climate admirably, and is not peculiar to soil. To bloom it to perfection, however, we recommend the following treatment:—Select a light rich soil (if sandy, so much the better), a sheltered moist situation, and a place where tying up the flower stems (which are about 3 to 4 feet high) can be attended to. In a back border or tied to a fence they look very handsome; however, we much prefer stout sticks driven into the ground, about a foot from the fence, and the spikes tied to them. The ground should be made rich, and the bulbs planted about 3 or 4 inches deep; when above ground they may be watered with liquid manure two or three times a week; this will have a wonderful effect upon the blooms and length of spike. We also recommend that, if the weather be hot and dry, a top-dressing of manure, or other mulching, should be placed round the plant in a circle of about a foot in diameter; this will prevent evaporation, and keep the roots cool, and may be practised with great advantage

throughout the summer. Gladiolus can be had in bloom all the year round, and should be planted in succession. When the flower begins to fade, the leaves will assume a yellowish tinge, which is a sure indication that the bulbs are ripening and going to rest. About a fortnight after this the stem should be cut close to the crown of the bulb, leaving a neck of about an inch only; the bulbs should then be carefully lifted (being careful to select a fine dry day for the purpose), it will generally be found that they have doubled themselves, that is, two new bulbs will be found in place of the one planted; they will be attached to the old root or sole, which often covers a number of young bulbs, about the size of peas, which will flower the second year. These should be carefully saved and placed with the parents in a cool, very dry, airy place to rest (all soil having been removed from the bulbs). Here they can remain from two to six months, as desired, but should never be allowed to remain out of ground after the shoots are fairly started. May be planted from April to October.

GLADIOLUS—continued.

FINEST NAMED VARIETIES.

CAREFULLY SELECTED.

- | | |
|--|---|
| ADONIS—Light cherry, carmine stains | HECLA—French white, stained deep lavender |
| ALMA—Pale pink, feathered cerise | INFLEXIBLE—White, marked rosy crimson and straw |
| ANGELIC—Rich crimson, shaded violet and rose | ISABELLA—White, shaded lavender, stained with rose, lower division cream shaded |
| ARGUS—Carmine, vermillion, blotched canary | JEWESS—Rich vermillion |
| ARTIST—Salmon rose, feathered rich rose | KATHLEEN—Satiny rose, centre of petals white striped |
| BERENICE—Beautiful rose, violet striped | LA PROGRESS—Cream and buff, marked crimson |
| BRENCHLEYENSIS—Bright deep scarlet | MARY—Brilliant yellow, orange shaded, carmine stains and stripes |
| CALENDULACEUS—Rosy salmon | MARY BELL—Rosy peach, striped and feathered white |
| CENTAUR—Bright orange scarlet, tinted purple | MILTON—White, rosy tinted, largely blazed with red |
| CHALLENGER—Dark crimson, shaded and veined violet | MOLIERE—Orange red, carmine striped |
| CHARM—Salmon pink, centre of petals striped with white | MRS. WYATT—White, stained rosy purple |
| CHERUB—Salmon rose, feathered and striped lake | OPHIR—Yellow, purple stains |
| CHIEFTAIN—Salmon crimson, shaded and veined violet | PENELOPE—Pinkish white, tinted yellow |
| CLIO—French white, stained violet crimson | PRIDE OF CHATSWORTH—White, striped carmine, orange throat |
| CORNELIE—Salmon tinted, purplish crimson | PRINCESS ALEXANDRA—Large, white, stained rose, and striped yellow and carmine |
| CONSTANCE—White, shaded violet and feathered orange | REINE VICTORIA—Pure white, stained carminate violet, very large |
| COUNTESS—French white, striped carmine | ROB ROY—Salmon, shaded yellow |
| DONNA—Cerise, shaded crimson | SAPPHO—Fiery crimson |
| EMILY CRESWICK—White, suffused pale purple | SIR HERCULES—Cerise, white, scarlet and violet shaded |
| EXQUISITE—Lively magenta red, shaded satiny pink | STARLIGHT—Clear white, tinted lavender |
| FLORA—White, marked lavender and purple | THERMOS—Salmon pink, blotched rosy crimson |
| F. W. CRESWICK—White, stained violet, purple throat | TROPHEE—Salmon and cerise shaded |
| GALATHEA—Flesh, stained orange and carmine | VICTORY—Rich salmon, feathered pink, and blotched maroon, orange throat |
| GRAND MOGUL—White, feathered purplish crimson | |
| HARMONY—Pale rose, blotched and feathered crimson | |

ON
THE PLANTING AND MANAGEMENT
OF
ORNAMENTAL TREES AND SHRUBS.

PLANTING.—The manner in which this operation is performed is of much greater importance than inexperienced persons would be disposed to believe, therefore we give a few practical hints, which may be useful to our readers. In planting out Trees and Shrubs from pots, it is necessary to secure young, vigorous-grown plants, if only a few inches high. All large plants should be carefully avoided, as they are sure to receive a severe check when transplanted, whereas small plants make a rapid growth, and soon overtake large ones which have been stunted in their growth in pots.

To remove a plant from a pot, it is necessary to place the fingers over the surface of the soil, so as to prevent the plant from falling when the pot is inverted. Having secured it in this way, turn the pot upside down, and tap the edge of the pot on the handle of the spade or any convenient edge, and continue to do so until the ball of earth in which the plant is growing falls into the hand. This done, remove the drainage and loosen the roots, if they have become matted together, otherwise this is not necessary. Having previously prepared the ground by digging, it will then be necessary to make ready the holes for the reception of the plants by adding to the garden soil such mixture as may be required, according to the nature of it—heavy soils should have added light loam, sand, wood ashes, &c., and poor land should always have a good dressing of manure, so as to encourage the growth of the young plants. Let the mixture be well incorporated in a space of about eighteen inches in width, and in this mixture place the plant which has just been taken out of the pot, and fill in the soil around it until the surface of the ball is covered. Care must be taken to avoid deep planting, as fatal mistakes are often made in this way—a good rule is to place the plant at as nearly as possible the same depth as it stood in the pot or nursery from which it was transplanted. The soil should be made firm with a slight pressure of the foot, and the plant tied to a suitable support, after which a thorough watering should be given.

WHEN TRANSPLANTING EVERGREENS from one position in the garden to another, it is especially desirable to lift the plants with a ball of earth, so as to retain as many of the fibrous roots as possible. Large Evergreens can only be successfully transplanted with a proportionately large ball of earth.

DECIDUOUS TREES, such as Elms, Poplars, &c., are sent out from the nursery with naked roots, and if any of these should have been broken in removal, the ends should be cut with a sharp pruning-knife.

The ground for their reception having been previously prepared and trenched, holes should be dug at the re-

quired distances, and of sufficient size to admit of the roots of the trees being spread out without being cramped. Having placed the tree in an upright position, spread out the roots as directed, and throw a little fine soil over them, and gently move the trees with an up and down motion, so that the roots may be embedded in the soil; then fill in around the plant, making all firm with a gentle pressure of the foot till the whole is filled up to the original level; then give a good soaking of water, so as to thoroughly saturate the ground. Deep planting is a common and very injurious mistake.

SHADING NEWLY-PLANTED SHRUBS may be practised with benefit where tea-tree or other scrub is procurable. If this is not to be obtained, any kind of matting, canvas, or other similar material will answer the purpose of protection from sun and wind until the new roots have been formed.

WATERING.—When water is applied to plants during the first season after planting, enough should be given to reach the whole of the roots, lower and upper ones equally; unless this is done, the watering is likely to be injurious rather than beneficial. The best time for watering plants is in the evening, the evaporation from the surface is then less than during the day; in winter, however, it is better to water in the morning. Large shrubs should have it given abundantly, so as to reach the outer roots, which generally reach as far as the circumference of the branches, and the greater portion of the absorbing rootlets are to be found towards the end of the main roots. When mulch has been spread round the trees, the benefit of watering them is vastly increased.

MULCHING.—The operation of mulching consists in spreading on the surface of the soil around plants, shrubs, or trees (so as to entirely cover the roots), any light material that will sufficiently shade the ground without preventing the passage of rain into the soil. It checks the fierceness of the sun's rays during the hot months, thereby keeping the surface cool, retarding the evaporation of moisture, and protecting the roots situated near the surface from being scorched. It is particularly valuable in cases when planting has been done late in the season, and the young root growth not firmly established; it also prevents the surface of the soil from being baked hard, and thus allows the air to penetrate and combine with the elements of plant food, thereby hastening their decomposition, and rendering them fit for absorption by the roots. Any waste material may be used for mulching, such as damaged straw or hay, the haulm of peas and beans, well decayed manure, turf, &c., or any kind of vegetable matter in a rotten condition that will also act as a fertilizer.

PART V.

Ornamental Trees, Shrubs and Plants.

NOTE.—Nursery orders should be sent in to us as early as possible in the season to save disappointment. The Trees, Shrubs, &c., we catalogue, can all be supplied from May to August.

TREES & SHRUBS.

AS this list includes trees and shrubs, whether suitable for the park, flower-garden, or shrubbery, it is necessarily somewhat lengthy, although we have struck out a large percentage of those usually found in a general catalogue our aim being the convenience of our friends who favour us with their orders for plants, and who, we hope, will remember that our arrangements do not prevent us from supplying other plants which may be required, although not in the list. Many of the shrubs selected are suitable for culture as well as planting out, and thus are available for the greenhouse or conservatory.

The height of each plant is given, as well as other information which will be of assistance to those intending to plant, who may not be acquainted with their names and habits.

ABBREVIATIONS.

E denotes evergreen.
D denotes deciduous.
H denotes hardiness in coldest districts.
G denotes suitable for greenhouse, as well as out of doors.
F denotes valued as flowering plants, as well as trees or shrubs.

S denotes warm or sheltered situations. All those not otherwise marked may be considered hardy in such a climate as our county of Cumberland, but not very much colder.
V variegated, or valued for specially beautiful leafage.
***** requiring artificial warmth.

		Ht. in ft. s. d.
E.F.	Abelia rupestris	4 1 6
E.F.	" uniflora	2 1 6
E.F.	Abutilon Boule de Nieve ..	3 1 0
E.F.	" Darwinii tassellatum ..	1 6
E.F.	" Prince of Orange ..	6 1 0
E.F.	" rosaeflorum	6 1 0
E.F.	" Vexillarium variegatum ..	12 1 0
D.H.	Acer negundo (Box Elder) ..	50 1 6
D.H.	" platanoides (Norway Maple) ..	70 1 6
D.H.	" Pseudo platanus (Sycamore or False Plane) ..	100 1 6
E.	Acmena elliptica (Lilypilly) ..	20 1 6
E.	" myrtifolia	15 1 6
E.	" pendula	60 1 6
D.H.	Æsculus Hipocastanum (Horse Chestnut) ..	60 2 6
E.	Agave Americana	50 1 0
E.	" variegata	59 1 0
D.H.	Allanthus glandulosa	60 1 6
E.	Aleurites triloba (Candle-nut Tree) ..	25 1 6
D.H.	Alnus Capensis	20 1 6
D.H.	Aloysia citriodora (Lemon Verbena) ..	8 1 0
D.H.	" citriodora (Bergamot) ..	8 1 0
D.H.	Armorphea fruticosa	6 1 6
E.H.	Andromeda phyllireæfolia ..	2 2 6
E.	Aralia papyrifera (Rice Paper Tree) ..	10 1
E.	" pentaphylla	10 1

		Ht. in ft. s. d.
E.	Aralia Sieboldi	10 1 6
All the species of Aralia are worthy of careful culture for decorative purposes, either in the conservatory or the pleasure ground.		
E.H.	Arbutus Andrahne	10 2 0
E.H.	" Canariensis	20 1 6
E.H.	" unedo (Strawberry Tree) ..	10 1 6
E.S.G.	Ardisia crenulata	4 1 6
E.S.G.	" crispa	3 1 6
E.S.	" lutea	3 1 6
E.	Arduina bispinosa	10 1 6
E.	Aster argophyllus (Musk Aster) ..	40 2 0
E.	Aucuba Japonica	4 1 6
E.S.	Baloghia lucida	40 1 6
E.	Bambusa arundinaceæ	50 2 6
E.	" nigra (Black Bamboo) ..	20 1 6
E.	" pubescens	20 1 6
Bamboos, or Tree Grasses, thrive well here, and are quite indispensable in first-class improved grounds, as they add a distinct and picturesque feature to ordinary plantations. They will grow anywhere—in swamps, or the dry flats and high lands.		
E.	Barkleya syringafolia	10 1 6
E.F.	Bauhinia Alba	6 1 6
E.F.	" purpurea	25 1 6
E.F.	" scandens (climber) ..	20 3 6



Anderson & Co., Seedsmen, 216 and 218 Pitt Street, Sydney.

TREES AND SHRUBS—continued.

		Ht. in. ft.	s.	d.
E.	Benthamia fragifera	6	1	6
E.F.H.	Berberis Asiaticus	6	1	6
R.F.H.	" Darwini	4	1	0
E.F.H.	" Fortuni	4	1	6
E.F.H.	" Leschenaulti	8	1	6
D.H.	" vulgaris (common barberry) ..	8	1	0

Vulgaris is the well-known English fruit, Barberry. It is a dense-growing and prickly bush. The evergreen species are useful under shrubs, as they thrive under tree shade. They also are ornamental as flowering shrubs, either planted separately in clumps or in hedges.

E.	Boronia	3	1	6
"	megastigma	3	1	6
"	pinnata	3	1	6
E.	" serrulata (Native Rose) ..	2	2	6
E.	Botryodendron latifolium ..	10	2	6
E.	" reticulatum	10	1	6
E.	Brexia Madagascariensis ..	10	2	6
E.F.	Bouvardia Bridal Wreath ..	4	1	0
E.F.	" brilliant	4	1	0
E.F.	" candidissima	4	1	0
E.F.	" Davisoni	4	1	0
E.F.	" Humboldtii corymbiflora ..	4	1	0
E.F.	" Jacquinii	4	1	0
E.F.	" Leinantha compacta	4	1	0
E.F.	" Maiden's Blush	4	1	0
E.F.	" Oraina	4	1	0
E.F.	" Oriflamme	4	1	0
E.F.	" Van Houtte	4	1	0
E.F.	" Vreelandii	4	1	0
E.F.	" Sang Lorrain, new Double Vermillion	4	2	6
E.F.	" Victor Lemoine, Double Fiery red	4	2	6

Very beautiful dwarf flowering shrubs; brilliant coloured flowers, and much sought for by florists for bouquet arrangement. They are pleasantly perfumed, are very hardy, and nearly always in bloom.

E.	Brachychiton acerifolia (Fire Tree) ..	80	1	6
E.	Brassaia actinophylla	15	1	6
E.S.	Browallia Jamesonii	8	0	0
E.S.G.F.	Brugmansia Knightii	10	1	0
E.S.G.F.	" sanguinea	5	1	6
E.S.F.	" suaveolens	10	1	0
E.F.	Brunfelsia Americana	3	1	6
E.F.	" calycina	4	2	6
E.F.	" confertiflora	4	2	6
E.F.	" eximea	5	2	6
E.F.	" latifolia	6	1	6
E.F.	" uniflora	3	1	6
E.F.	Buddleia globosa	10	1	6
E.F.	" Lindleyana	8	1	0
E.F.	" paniculata	20	1	0
E.F.	" salicifolia	10	1	0
E.H.	Burchellia Capensis	16	1	0
E.H.	Buxus arborea (Tree Box)	20	1	0
E.H.	" latifolia	8	1	0
E.H.	" longifolia	8	1	0
E.H.	" sempervirens	8	1	0
E.H.	" sempervirens variegata	4	1	0
E.	Casalpineia Tara	15	1	0
E.	Calandria Portoniensis	10	1	6
E.	Callicarpa rosea	3	1	6
E.	Camphora officinalis (Camphor Tree) ..	50	1	6
E.F.	Cantua buxifolia	4	2	0
E.F.	" pyrifolia	4	1	6
D.H.	Carrya alba (Hickory)	30	1	6
D.H.	" oliviformis	70	1	6
D.H.	" sulcata	80	1	6

The Carrays are North American timber and nut-bearing trees, of great value. The trees are also ornamental. They require good soil, and will withstand the climate of our coldest districts.

E.	Cassia corymbiflora	15	1	0
E.F.	Castanosperrum Australe	70	1	6
D.H.	Catalpa syriacifolia	20	1	6
E.	Cerasus Lauro-cerasus (English Laurel, or Bay)	20	1	6
E.H.	" Lusitanica (Portugal Laurel) ..	20	1	0

The Laurels are old English favourites. They thrive well here if planted in good strong soil.

E.F.	Ceratopetalum gummiferum	40	2	0
"	(The Christmas Bush) laurifolium ..	100	1	6

The Christmas Bush is a gem in the ornamental department. The flowers first appear about October, and are white and pretty; they soon after change to pink, and as the petals decay gradually, the colour assumes a deep crimson, and so remains until the seed ripens about February. No garden should be without this exquisite shrub.

D.	Cercis siliquastrum	20	1	6
E.H.	Ceratonia siliqua (Carob Tree) ..	15	1	6
"	The Carob Tree, St. John's Bread, or Locust Tree, diurnum	8	1	0
E.S.G.F.	Cestrum Aurantiacum	4	1	0
E.S.G.F.	" nocturnum	6	1	6
E.F.	Chænestes gesneroides	10	1	0
D.F.	Chimonanthus fragrans (Allspice) ..	10	1	6
E.F.G.	Chorozema cordata	2	1	6
E.F.	Chrystia grandiflora	3	1	6
E.F.	Cistus formosus	3	1	0
E.F.	" Albidus	3	1	0
E.F.	" Monspelienis	3	1	0
E.	Citharexylum quadrangulare ..	20	1	6
E.F.G.	Clanthus puniceus (Parrot's Beak) ..	6	2	6
E.S.G.*	Coffea Arabica (Coffee)	4	2	0
E.	Coprosma Baueriana	6	1	0
E.	" variegata	6	1	6

Handsome evergreen Shrubs, perfectly hardy.

E.G.F.	Coronilla glauca	4	1	0
E.G.F.	" velutina	3	1	0
E.	Corynocarpus laevigatus (Karakia Tree) ..	15	1	6
E.	Cotoneaster Hookeri	4	1	6
D.H.	Cratægus oxycantha , white	12	1	6
D.H.F.	" double, white	12	1	6
D.H.F.	" pink	12	1	6
D.H.F.	" red	12	1	6
E.	Cupania Australis (Australian Tamarind) ..	50	2	6

Cupania, or Australian Tamarind, is a tree of considerable size, and magnificent and remarkable foliage.

E.G.F.	Cuphea Jarulensis	4	1	0
E.G.F.	" platycentra	1	1	0
E.F.	Cytissus laburnum	8	1	6
E.F.	" leucanthus	3	1	0
D.H.G.F.	Daphne Fortunii	4	1	6
E.G.F.	" odora	4	1	6
E.G.F.	" hybrida	3	1	6
E.	" Indica rubra	4	2	0

Daphnes cannot well be left out of a flower garden. They are pretty, very highly perfumed, free bloomers, very suitable in cut flower bouquets, and universal favourites.

D.H.F.	Deutzia crenata flora pleno	1	1	0
D.H.F.	" crenata variegata	3	1	0
D.H.F.	" gracilis	1	1	0
D.G.F.	" Mexicana	4	1	0
D.H.F.	" scabra	6	1	0
D.G.H.F.	Diervillea amabilis	6	1	0
D.G.F.H.	" variegata	3	1	0
D.G.F.H.	" Hendersonii	5	1	6
D.G.F.H.	" rosea	8	1	0
E.G.F.H.	" hortensis nivea	3	1	0

Diervilleas are desirable plants in garden or greenhouse. They are profuse bloomers, and require little attention.

E.G.F.	Diosma ericoides	3	1	6
E.G.F.	Diopappus splendens hybrida	3	1	0
E.G.F.	Diopappus fructicans	1	1	6
E.G.F.	Dipteracanthus Herbstii	2	1	6
E.F.	Dombeya Mastersi	8	1	6
E.	Doryphora sassafras	50	2	0
E.F.	Doryanthus excelsa (Gigantic lily) ..	12	1	6
E.F.	Duranta Plumierii	15	1	0
E.F.	" alba	6	1	6
E.F.	" Ellisii	6	1	0
E.F.	Edwardsia microphylla	6	1	6
E.	Elæagnus variegatus	10	1	0
E.F.	Elæocarpus cyaneus	20	1	0
E.G.F.	Epacris grandiflora	4	1	6
E.G.G.	" paludosa	4	1	6
E.G.F.	Erica Baccans	6	1	6
E.G.F.	" Brownii	6	1	6

TREES AND SHRUBS—continued.

		Ht. in ft.	s.	d.
E.G.F.	Erica Bowiana	4	1	6
E.G.F.	" Cavendishii	4	1	6
E.G.F.	" Heymalis	5	1	6
E.G.F.	" Wilmorea	5	1	6

Ericas, or Heaths, are gems either in the garden or the greenhouse. They are far from being as extensively patronised as they deserve to be; perhaps because they are difficult to establish.

E.F.	Eriostemon nerifolius	10	1	6
D.F.	Erythrina arborea	20	1	0
D.F.	" Bidwillii	15	1	0
D.G.F.	" cristagali	20	1	0
D.F.	" Cunninghamii	40	1	0
D.G.F.	" Compacta	4	1	0
D.F.	" secundiflora	15	1	0

Erythras, or Coral trees, are splendid objects in large or small pleasure grounds. They will thrive in the poorest soil or even barren sand, and are handsome even when out of flower.

E.F.	Escallonia macrantha	5	1	6
E.F.	" Montavidiensis	12	1	6
E.F.	" organensis	5	1	0
E.F.	" rubia	3	1	0
E.F.	Eucalyptus citriodora	75	1	6
E.	" globulus (Blue Gum, Tasmania)	200	1	0
E.	" marginata (Jarrah)	150	1	6

E.	Eugenia Australis	40	1	6
E.F.	" Jambosa	20	1	6
E.F.	" ugnii	3	1	6
E.	" uniflora	20	1	6
E.H.	Euonymus Japonicus	12	1	6
E.H.	" Japonicus variegatus	12	1	6
E.H.	" latifolius	12	1	6
E.H.	" radicans	4	1	6

E.S.G.F.	Euphorbia Jacquiniflora	6	2	6
E.S.G.F.	" splendens	4	1	0
E.S.G.F.	" Butcherii	4	1	0
E.F.	Eupomatia laurina	12	1	6
E.	Fabiana imbricata	4	1	6
D.H.	Fagus sylvatica (Beech)	60	1	6
E.	Ficus Australis	60	1	0
E.H.	" Benjaminia	20	2	6
E.	" Harlandii	30	1	6
E.	" lucida	60	1	6
E.	" macrophylla (Moreton Bay Fig)	100	1	0
E.	" religiosa (Banyan)	25	2	6

This genus is remarkable for its brilliant foliage, and far surpasses all others as shade trees. They form enormous trees, and seem to thrive anywhere. For moderate-sized grounds one or two specimens are sufficient, as they are great exhausters of the soil.

D.	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	50	1	6
E.	Forsythia viridissima	5	1	0
E.	" suspensa	3	1	0
E.	Gardenia citriodora (Citron, scented)	3	3	6
E.G.F.	" florida flore pleno	6	1	6
E.G.F.	" Fortuni	4	1	6
E.G.F.	" globosa	6	1	6
E.G.F.	" magnifica	4	1	6
E.G.F.	" radicans	1	1	6
E.G.F.	" variegata	1	2	6
E.G.F.	" Shepherdii	4	1	6
E.G.F.	" Thunbergiana	6	2	6

E.	Garrya elliptica	15	1	6
E.F.	Goldfussia anisophylla	3	1	0
E.F.	Grevillea Fosterii	4	1	6
E.F.	" Hillii	20	1	6
E.F.	" robusta	80	1	6

Grevillea robusta, or silky oak, is a favourite tree for pleasure grounds of some extent. It grows remarkably quick, and is very handsome and fragrant when in blossom, and thrives best sheltered among other trees.

E.F.	Habrothamnus elegans	6	1	0
E.F.	" fascicularis	4	1	0
E.F.	" Newellii	5	1	0
E.F.	" Scaber	4	1	0

E.	Hakea suaveolens	10	1	6
D.F.	Hamellia patens	10	1	6
E.S.	Hebeclinum ianthinum	2	1	0

E.S.F.	Heliotropium aureum	2	1	0
E.S.F.	" la petite negress	3	1	0
E.F.	" Peruvianum	2	1	0
E.F.	" Triomphe de Leigh	4	1	0
E.F.	" Voltairianum	2	1	9

D.	Hibiscus bicolor superba	4	1	6
E.	" grandiflora flore pleno	6	1	6
E.	" liliflorus	10	1	6
D.F.	" mutabilis	15	1	0
E.F.	" mutabilis flore pleno	10	1	6
E.G.F.	" rosa splendidus	10	1	6
E.G.F.	" rosa luteo	3	1	6
D.H.F.	" Syriacus alba marginatus	5	1	0
D.H.F.	" Syriacus, in variety	1	1	0

Seem absolutely indispensable to the flower garden or shrubbery, requiring little attention, in any soil, with or without shelter. All the species are worth places.

D.G.F.	Hydrangea Hortensis	4	1	0
D.G.F.	" Hortensis variegata	3	1	6
D.G.F.	" Japonica	4	1	0
D.	" Japonica rosea	4	1	6
D.	" ataxa	4	1	6
D.	" Thomas Hogg	4	1	6

This favourite class is quite indispensable to any flower garden, and will grow well in most situations. Shaded, the large corymbs of flowers of Hortensis will be blue; exposed and in dry places, they are generally pink. A south wall, and in good soil, is its favourite place.

E.	Hypericum Calerianum	2	1	6
E.	" monogynum	4	1	6
E.H.	Ilex aquifolium	20	1	6
E.H.	" alba marginata	10	2	6
E.H.	" aurea	10	2	6
E.H.	" cornuta	8	1	0
E.	" opaca	25	1	6

E.	Illicium anisatum	6	2	0
E.G.F.	Indigofera Australis	5	1	6
E.G.F.	" decora	2	1	6

E.F.	Inga pulcherima	15	1	6
D.	Jacoranda mimosæfolia	40	2	0

A magnificent tree, producing immense masses of beautiful flowers; the foliage is also extremely graceful.

E.F.	Jasminum fruticans (Yellow Jasmine)	8	1	0
E.S.G.F.	Jochroma tubulosa	8	1	6
E.G.F.	Justicia carnea	2 1/2	1	6
E.F.	" cydonifolia	4	1	0
E.G.F.	" discolor	3	1	0
E.G.F.	" flavicomæ	3	1	0
E.F.G.	" splendens	3	1	0
E.G.F.	Kalosanthes coccinea (Crassula)	1 1/2	1	6
D.H.F.	Kerria Japonica	3	1	0
D.H.F.	" flore pleno	3	1	0
D.H.F.	Lagerstrœmia Indica	20	1	6
D.H.F.	" alba	10	2	6
E.F.	Lagunaria Patersoni	40	1	6

This is one of the most suitable trees for shelter from sea breezes known in the colony. It seems to court the sea breeze, for it will lean more towards it than away from it, like most other trees.

E.	Laurus nitida	12	1	6
E.	" Ceylonica	15	1	6
E.H.	" nobilis (Sweet Bay)	30	1	6
E.	Ligustrum Japonicum	12	2	6
E.	" tricolor variegatum	8	1	0
E.	" lucidum	20	1	6
E.	" undulatum	6	1	0

Ligustrums, or Privets, are useful in shrubberies; they are frequently used for ornamental hedges, either to conceal fences or to form break-winds for flower beds, &c. They stand exposure well, and will grow in most soils. Vulgare is extensively used for these purposes in England and elsewhere.

D.H.	Liriodendron tulipiferum (Tulip Tree)	60	2	6
E.F.	Lotus jacobea	1	1	0
E.F.	" Lutea	1	1	0
E.F.	Magnolia anonæfolia	8	1	6
D.H.F.	" bicolor	4	1	6
D.H.F.	" conspicua	20	1	6
D.H.F.	" grandiflora	from 25	1	6
D.H.F.	" purpurea	15	1	6

TREES AND SHRUBS—continued.

		Ht. in. ft. s. d.			Ht. in. ft. s. d.
D.H.F.	Magnolia Soulangeana ..	15 1 6	E.	Royena lucida ..	6 1 6
All the species of Magnolia deserve a place in every garden. Grandiflora is a very popular flowering tree, and grows well everywhere. Its foliage is large and showy, and its large white powerfully fragrant flowers are much admired. The deciduous species are very striking objects when in flower. Anonæfolia is a pretty shining-leaved shrub, having curious chocolate-coloured flowers, whose odour is powerful, and has a singular resemblance to fine old port wine.			E.G.F.	Russellia juncea ..	6 1 6
E.G.S.F.	Melastoma macrantha ..	3 1 6	E.G.F.	" multiflora ..	6 1 0
E.G.S.F.	" Malabathrica ..	4 1 6	E.	Rubus Indica (fl. pl.) ..	3 1 0
E.F.	Metrosideros tomentosus ..	25 1 6	E.	Ruscus latifolius ..	1 1 6
E.F.	Menziesia palifolia ..	1 1 6	D.H.	Salix Aurea ..	40 1 0
	" alba ..	1 1 6	D.H.	" Babytonica ..	60 1 0
E.G.F.	Murraya exotica ..	8 2 0	D.H.	" Helix ..	10 1 0
E.G.F.	Muraltia Heistaria ..	4 1 6	D.H.	" laurina ..	8 1 0
E.	Myroxylon pereira (Balsam of Peru) ..	15 1 6	D.H.	" Russelliana ..	40 1 0
E.G.	Myrtus communis ..	6 1 6	D.H.	" Rosmarinifolia ..	10 1 0
E.G.	" Romanus ..	4 1 6	Salix Babytonica, the well-known Weeping Willow, thrives best in light, moist soils. It will grow best near ponds or water-courses, and even in the water, if not too deep. All the species are worth a place, where the situation is sufficiently moist. Osiers for the basket-maker ought to be a profitable crop on swampy land.		
E.	Nandina domestica ..	5 1 6	D.H.	Sambucus racemosus ..	12 1 0
E.F.	Nerium album ..	12 1 6	E.	Schinus molle ..	15 1 6
E.F.	" alba pleno ..	10 1 6	The Californian Pepper Tree, a beautiful tree, of graceful habit, thrives well in the colony. It has light green foliage and bright scarlet berries.		
E.F.	" Cardinalis ..	15 1 6	E.	Sophora japonica ..	5 1 6
E.	" splendens ..	20 1 6	D.H.F.	Spiræa corymbosa ..	5 1 6
E.	Olea Cunninghamhami ..	20 1 6	D.F.	" Douglassii ..	3 1 0
E.	" acumenata ..	25 1 6	D.F.	" grandiflora ..	4 1 0
E.	" fragrans ..	3 1 6	D.H.F.	" prunifolia ..	4 1 6
E.	" vulgaris ..	20 1 6	D.H.F.	" flore pleno ..	4 1 6
E.	Osmanthus ilicifolius ..	6 1 6	D.H.F.	" Reevesiana ..	4 1 6
E.	" ilicifolius variegatus ..	6 1 6	Free flowering and useful in ornamental grounds.		
D.H.G.F.	Pæonia Moutan ..	3 2 6	E.F.	Stenocarpus Cunninghamhami ..	25 2 0
D.H.F.	Paulownia imperialis ..	15 1 6	E.F.	" salignus ..	8 2 0
E.G.F.	Pavonia coccinea ..	3 1 0	E.	Sterculea heterophylla ..	30 2 6
E.H.F.	Philadelphus coronarius ..	4 1 0	E.G.F.	Swainsonia alba ..	4 1 0
E.H.F.	" grandiflorus ..	4 1 0	E.G.F.	" Osbornii ..	2 1 0
E.	Phormium tenax ..	5 1 0	E.G.F.	" pulchella ..	3 1 0
E.	" tenax variegata ..	7 1 6	E.	Syncarpia laurifolia ..	15 1 6
E.H.	Photinia glabra ..	10 1 0	Syncarpia laurifolia or Turpentine, is one of our native trees; now thought much of as a shelter tree, particularly where heavy shelter is required. It has a fine dark green foliage, and forms a handsome tree as single specimens in a park.		
E.H.	" serrulata ..	10 1 6	D.H.E.	Syringa vulgaris (Lilac) ..	12 1 6
E.	Pisonia grandis ..	5 2 6	D.F.	Tecoma Capensis ..	12 1 0
E.H.	Pittosporum eugenoides ..	15 1 0	E.F.	" fulva ..	3 1 6
E.H.	" lucidum ..	12 1 0	E.F.	" stans ..	12 1 6
E.H.F.	" Tobira ..	10 1 6	E.F.	" velutina ..	15 1 6
E.H.	" Tobira variegata ..	6 1 6	All the Tecomas are showy, free-flowering shrubs. Capensis may also be used as a climber; it blossoms the year round is very easily cultivated, and no plant can surpass it for covering unsightly fences or such like objects.		
E.F.	" undulatum ..	25 1 0	E.F.	Teloepa speciosissima ..	10 2 6
All the Pittosporums are highly ornamental, and are suitable for single specimens in the shrubbery or for ornamental evergreen hedges.			E.	Thea Bohea ..	8 1 6
D.H.	Platanus Orientalis (Plane Tree) ..	50 1 6	D.H.	Tilia Europea (Linden) ..	50 1 6
E.G.F.	Plumbago Capensis ..	5 1 0	E.	Tristania nerifolia ..	25 2 6
E.G.F.	" Larpentæ ..	1 1 0	D.H.	Ulmus campestris (English Elm) ..	80 1 6
E.F.	" Zeylanica ..	8 1 0	E.	" Chinensis (Chinese Elm) ..	30 1 6
D.S.G.F.	Poinsettia pulcherrima ..	12 1 6	E.H.	" montana (Wych Elm) ..	40 1 6
E.G.F.	Polygala grandis ..	5 1 6	E.F.	Veronica Creme et violet ..	4 1 0
E.F.	" speciosa ..	8 1 0	E.F.	" diosmæfolia ..	2 1 0
Polygalas suit our climate well. They are pretty flowering shrubs, and will grow in any soil, wet or dry.			E.F.	" Kermesina ..	2 1 0
D.H.	Populus argentia (Poplar) ..	40 1 0	E.F.	" gracilis ..	5 1 0
D.H.	" dilata ..	70 1 0	E.G.F.	" Andersonii ..	4 1 0
D.H.	" tremula ..	50 1 0	E.G.F.	" variegated ..	3 2 6
D.	Punica granatum (Pomegranate) ..	10 1 0	E.F.	Viburnum Chinensis ..	8 1 0
D.F.	" flore pleno ..	10 1 6	E.F.	" reticulatum ..	8 1 6
D.F.	" alba ..	10 1 0	E.F.	" odoratissimum ..	8 1 6
D.H.F.	Pyrus aucuparia (Mountain Ash) ..	30 2 6	D.H.F.	" punctatum ..	6 1 6
D.H.F.	" Japonica ..	8 1 6	E.H.F.	" opulus ..	10 1 6
D.H.	Quercus alba ..	60 1 0	E.H.F.	" tinus ..	10 1 0
D.H.	" cerris ..	50 1 6	E.H.F.	" lucidum ..	10 1 6
E.H.	" cuspidata ..	40 1 6	E.H.F.	" suspensum ..	15 1 6
D.H.	" pedunculata (English Oak) ..	60 1 6	D.H.	Vitex agnus castus ..	6 1 0
D.H.	" tinctoria ..	70 2 0	E.F.	Yucca filamentosa ..	4 2 0
E.H.	" virens ..	40 1 6	E.F.	" aloefolia ..	2 1 6
E.G.F.	Raphiolepis Indica ..	4 1 0	E.F.	" variegata ..	3 3 6
E.F.	Rhododendron Ponticum ..	8 1 6	E.F.	" gloriosa ..	12 1 6
E.F.	" album ..	8 1 6	E.F.	" recurva ..	5 2 0
E.F.	" ponticum roseum ..	8 1 6			
D.	Rhus succedanea ..	10 1 6			
E.S.G.F.	Rondeletia anomala ..	1 1 6			
E.S.G.F.	" speciosa ..	3 2 6			
E.S.G.F.	" versicolor ..	4 1 6			

SHELTER TREES.

SHELTER is a desideratum both in regard to fruit culture and to pleasure grounds. Flower gardens especially need it ; and where natural shelter is wanting artificial must be provided, before there can be satisfactory results. Some kind of shelter may be obtained, by walls and buildings for small gardens ; but even for these such shelter is but a poor substitute for that of tree foliage.

In selecting from this list it will be necessary to take into consideration the nature of the ground to be planted. It may frequently happen that a wet or swampy place has to be planted to break the wind which passes over a flat surface ; to plant such, the choice of trees that will thrive in such a position will be requisite. On the other hand, where the situation is of a dry nature, it would be useless to plant trees that would only thrive in moist positions.

PINE TRIBE.

Araucaria excelsa (suitable for dry or wet situations ; first-class for sea winds)

" **Cunninghami** " " "

" **Cookii** " " "

Frenela cupressiformis dry "

" **pyramidalis** " "

" **verrucosa** " "

Juniperus Bermudiana " "

" **Virginiana** " "

Octoclinus Macleayana " "

Pinus halepensis (dry or wet situations)

" **maritima** " " "

" **pinaster** " "

" **pinea** dry

" **strobus** " "

Podocarpus totara, dry or wet ,

Sequoia sempervirens " ,

Taxodium distichum, dry situations

Thuja gigantea " "

" **Orientalis** " "

VARIOUS TRIBES.

Bambusa arundinæ (dry or wet)

Buddlea paniculata (dry or wet, low shelter)

Callicoma serratifolia (wet, low shelter)

Casuarina quadrivalvis (wet)

Ceratonla siliqua (dry)

Corynocarpus lævigatus (wet)

Cratægus marantha (dry, hedges)

" **oxyantha** (dry, hedges)

Duranta Plumeri (dry or wet, low shelter)

Erythrina Cunninghami (dry)

Escallonia Montavidiensis (dry or wet, low shelter)

Jasminum fructicans (dry or wet, low shelter)

Lagunaria Patersoni (dry, the best shelter from sea winds)

Polygala grandiflora (dry, low shelter)

Salix Babylonica (wet ; and also all the species of Willows cannot be too wet).

NOTE.—Low shelter means to prevent winds under tall shelter, or to shelter close at hand when there is no room for tall shelter.

Reference to the principal lists will afford information as to climate for which the trees are adapted, &c.

CONIFERS & TAXADS.

ABBREVIATIONS.

H.H.—Those species which will stand a climate somewhat colder than Sydney, but not of the coldest districts, will have H.H. before the name.

H.—Those which grow in the coldest parts of Australia will be marked H.

		Ht. in ft.	s.	d.
H.	Abies Alba	40 to 50	1	6
H.	" Douglasi	40 "	10	1 6
H.	" excelsa	70 "	100	1 6
H.H.	" Jezoensis	40 "	50	1 6
H.H.	" Smithiana	80 "	100	1 6
H.H.	Araucaria Bidwillii	100 "	150	1 6
H.H.	" Glaucia	80 "	100	1 6
H.H.	" Cookii	80 to 100	2	6
H.H.	" Cunninghami	80 "	100	1 6
H.H.	" excelsa	100 "	150	1 6
H.	" imbricata	100 "	150	3 6

Excelsa is the well-known Norfolk Island Pine, so much admired as an ornamental tree, and sought after in all parts of the world where the climate permits it to grow. Although it will not grow in the colder districts, it is one of the best for shelter from strong sea breezes.

H.	Biota Meldensis	15 "	20	1 6
H.	Cedrus Atlantica	80 "	100	2 6
H.	" Deodara	100 "	150	2 6
H.H.	Cephalotaxus Fortunei	20 "	30	2 6
H.H.	Chamæcyparis sphaeroidea	15 "	20	1 6
H.H.	" variegata	12 "	15	1 6
H.H.	Cryptomeria elegans	50 "	60	1 6
H.H.	" japonica	60 "	100	1 6
H.H.	Cunninghamia lanceolata	30 "	40	1 6
H.H.	Cupressus Benthiana	60 "	70	1 6
H.H.	" Corneyana	30 "	40	1 6
H.H.	" excelsior	30 "	40	1 6
H.H.	" funbris	40 "	60	1 6
H.H.	" glauca pendula	20 "	30	2 6
H.H.	" Goveniana	20 "	25	1 6
H.H.	" Lambertiana	50 "	100	1 6
H.H.	" Lawsoniana	50 "	100	1 6
H.H.	" macrocarpa	50 "	100	1 6
H.H.	" majestica	40 "	50	1 6
H.H.	" pendula	40 "	60	1 6
H.H.	" sempervirens	30 "	50	1 6
H.H.	" torulosus	60 "	100	1 6
H.H.	" Udeana	40 "	50	1 6
H.	Dacrydium elatum	50 "	60	3 6
H.	Dammara Australis	150 "	200	3 6
H.	" robusta	100 "	150	2 6
H.H.	Frenela cupressiformis	30 "	40	1 6
H.	" pyramidalis	60 "	80	1 6
H.	Juniperus Bermudiana	20 "	30	1 6
H.	" Chinensis	40 "	50	1 6
H.	" Cracovia	10 "	15	1 6
H.	" Langoldiana	15 "	20	1 6
H.H.	" macrocarpa	60 "	70	1 6
H.	" oxycedrus	10 "	15	1 6
H.	" rufescens	8 "	16	1 6
H.H.	" Virginiana	40 "	50	1 6

The Juniper tribe is a very useful one for ornamental planting. They are of compact habit, will look well as single specimens or in clumps on lawns or elsewhere.

H.H.	Libocedrus Chiliensis	50 "	60	2 6
	Phyllocladus trichomanoides	40 "	60	1 6
H.	Picea amabilis	150 "	200	3 6
H.	" Balsamea	40 "	50	2 6
H.	" Webbiana	80 "	100	2 6
H.	Pinus Benthiana (ponderosa)	150 "	200	1 6
H.H.	" Canariensis	40 "	50	1 6
H.	" excelsa	60 "	70	1 0
H.	" halepensis	100 "	150	1 0
H.H.	" insignis	80 "	100	1 0
H.	" Laveana	30 "	40	1 6
H.H.	" longifolia	80 "	100	1 6
H.	" Maritima	80 "	60	1 0
H.	" Pinaster	50 "	60	1 0
H.	" pinea	50 "	90	1 0
H.	" strobis	50 "	60	1 0
H.H.	" tenuifolia	80 "	100	1 6

Of the Pines, the most beautiful, as single specimens, are perhaps, Insignis, Longifolia, and Tenuifolia; but they require shelter from cold winds, and therefore should always be planted to leeward, the hardier Pines being placed to windward. Pinaster, Pinea, Maritima, and Halepensis are those best for shelter, and either of them will thrive in wet or dry soil; they do not grow fast in stiff clay, unless well prepared in the first instance by trenching, so as to give them a good start.

H.H.	Podocarpus cupressimus	50 "	60	1 6
H.H.	" spinulosus	50 "	80	1 0
H.	" Totara	60 "	80	1 0
H.	Retinospora ericoides	10 "	15	1 6
H.	" obtusa	20 "	30	1 6
H.H.	" plumosa	10 "	25	1 6
H.H.	" squarrosa	15 "	20	1 6
H.H.	Salisburia Adiantifolia	80 "	100	1 6
H.	Taxodium distichum	50 "	100	1 6
H.	Taxus baccata	15 "	20	1 6
H.	" elegantissima	10 "	19	1 6
H.	" japonica	10 "	12	1 6
H.H.	Thuja elegantissima	10 "	12	1 6
H.H.	" flagelliformis	15 "	20	1 6
H.H.	" Knightii	50 "	60	1 6
H.H.	" Lobbi (gigantea)	60 "	100	1 6
H.H.	" Orientalis	30 "	40	1 0
H.H.	" aurea	4 "	8	2 6

Thujas, or Arborvitæ, are of quick and easy growth, will grow in exposed situations, are not particular as to soil, and readily form, when planted in rows a few feet apart, the best and most easily made shelter for small gardens. The Chinese Arborvitæ (Thuja Orientalis) has been most used for this purpose, and will bear clipping, as a hedge.

H.	Thujopsis borealis	40 "	50	1 6
H.	" dolabrata	60 "	80	1 6
H.	" variegata	40 "	50	1 6
H.H.	Wellingtonia gigantea	350 "	400	2 6
H.H.	Widingtonia cupressodes	6 "	10	1 6

Anderson & Co., Seedsmen, 216 and 218 Pitt Street, Sydney.

CLIMBING AND TWINING PLANTS.

Suitable for Covering Unsightly Fences, Arbours, Verandah Pillars, &c.

THIS List contains a choice selection of the most useful. Any selected from it may be looked upon as certain to be suitable to the climate or the cultivation indicated. With the exception of the Ivys, and one or two others, all those named are handsome flowering plants, and valued as such, as well as for their trailing and climbing habits.

Letters before names indicate habit of plant and for what suitable :

D—Deciduous. E—Evergreen. G—Greenhouse. H—Hardy. W—Wall.

		Ht. in. ft. s. d.
H.D.	Ampelopsis hederacea	20 1 0
H.D.	" hirsutum	20 1 6
H.D.	" Japonica	20 1 6
H.D.	" pubescens	20 1 6

The Virginian Creeper, a well-known favourite, hardy and a rapid grower. It has fine foliage, and is of easy culture.

E.	Antigonon leptopus	50 2 6
E.	Aristolochia gigantea	20 1 6
E.	Bignonia argyrea violacæ	10 1 6
E.H.	" capreolata	15 1 0
D.	" Chamberleana	40 1 6
E.H.	" chirere	20 2 6
E.	" excelsa	20 1 0
E.	" jasminoides	20 1 0
E.	" Lindleyana	15 1 6
E.	" Tweediana	20 1 0
E.H.	" venusta	20 1 6

All the Bignonias are worthy of a place in the flower garden, being of easy culture, fast growers, and beautiful as well as free bloomers. Veusta, when grown as a large specimen on a trellis, or trained against a wall, is unsurpassed in the profusion or magnificence of its large racemes of bright orange-coloured flowers.

E.W.	Bougainvillea glabra	16 1 6
E.W.	" Hessiana	20 1 6
D.W.	" speciosa	25 2 6
D.W.	" spectabilis	25 1 6
D.W.	" splendens	20 2 0

Bougainvilleas are magnificent and showy when in flower; they continue in bloom for a long time, like good soil, may be grown as a shrub, but are best trained against a wall on a northerly aspect; when in flower, they are so brilliant that they will attract attention at a distance of a mile.

E.	Canavalia Bonariensis	50 2 6
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This plant has scarcely an equal in extent or quickness of growth or beauty of foliage. Its leaves are large, and of a brilliant shining green, with bright crimson spikes of pea-like flowers.

D.	Cissus heterophyllus variegatus	3 1 0
D.H.	Clematis Beauty	10 2 0
D.H.	" Buchani	30 2 0
D.H.	" Dr. Hector	10 2 0
D.H.	" Fortunii	5 2 0
D.H.	" Gem	10 2 0
D.H.	" Hilli	10 2 0
D.H.	" Hybrida Splendida	10 2 0
D.H.	" Isabella	10 2 0
D.H.	" Lady Boville	10 2 0
D.H.	" Magnifica	10 2 0
D.H.	" Mrs. S. E. Baker	10 3 0
D.H.	" Mrs. Bateman	10 2 0
D.H.	" Prince Victor	10 2 0
D.H.	" Queen Victoria	10 2 0
D.H.	" Sieboldii	20 2 0
D.H.	" Sophia	10 2 0
D.H.	" The Duchess	10 2 0
E.H.	Cobæa scandens	20 1 0
E.	Ficus stipulata (Climbing Tree)	25 1 0
E.G.	Gelsemium sempervirens	4 1 6
E.	Hardenbergia lindleyana	4 1 6
E.	Hedera helix (Ivy)	40 1 0
E.	" Rægnieriana	40 1 0
E.	" variegata	20 2 0
E.	" latifolia maculata	10 1 6
E.	" palmata	10 1 0
E.	" tricolour marglnata	10 2 0

Ivys are so well known that they require no description here, further than to remark that no garden or grounds should be without them; they thrive well anywhere.

E.H.	Ipomæa Laerii	25 1 0
E.H.	" Alba grandiflora	50 1 6

E.H.	Ipomæa Hardyii	50 1 6
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These Ipomeas are perpetual flowering climbers, with very showy flowers; they are rapid growers, and soon cover a large space, and are well adapted to grow upon trellises or high fences; soil and situation not important.

E.	Jasminum gracile	3 1 6
E.	" grandiflorum	15 1 6
E.G.W.	" Kippaxii	2 1 6
E.G.W.	" pubescens	2 1 6
E.	Lonicera aurea variegata	10 1 0
E.	" flexuosa	15 1 0
E.	" japonica	25 1 0
E.	" rubrum	10 1 6
E.	Lophospermum grandiflorum	6 1 0
E.G.	Manettia glabra	4 1 6

Manettia is a decided gem, either in the flower border or the conservatory. It has nice foliage, slender habit, and abundant fine scarlet, large, tube-like flowers.

D.	Mandevillea suaveolens	25 1 6
F.	Maurandya alba	10 1 0
E.	" Barclayana	15 1 0
E.	" semperflorens	10 1 0
E.W.	Passiflora Bealii	20 1 6
E.W.	" Buonapartia	20 2 6
E.W.	" Decasineana	30 2 6
E.	" edulis	30 1 0
E.C.	" Granadilla	30 2 6
E.	" racemosa	20 2 0

Passion flowers are all fine ornamental climbers, with very handsome flowers. They require training on trellis work, and do well in most situations near Sydney. Several of the species bear fruit; P. Edulis is a common fruit in our markets.

E.H.	Phaseolus caracalla	30 2 0
E.H.	Quisqualis glabra	20 2 6
E.H.	" Indica	23 2 6

These are very rare and interesting plants, well suited for beautifying arbours or trellis work.

E.	Rhynchospermum jasminoides	6 1 6
E.	" variegata	3 1 6
E.	Solanum jasminoides	25 1 6
E.	Sollya heterophylla	3 1 6
E.G.W.	Stephanotis floribunda	20 2 6

Stephanotis is prized as a first-rate plant for exhibition; it is usually grown in the greenhouse, but will do in warm situations out of doors. The foliage is wax-like, and the flowers are pure white, and produced in abundant clusters.

E.	Stigmaphyllon ciliatum	20 1 0
E.	Tacsonia ignea	20 1 0
E.	" manicata	40 1 6
E.	" Morti	20 1 6
E.	" Van Volexmii	20 1 6
D.	Tecoma grandiflora	30 1 6
D.	" hybrida	30 1 0
E.G.	Thunbergia chrysops	4 1 3
E.H.	" coccinea	4 1 6
E.H.	" Hantagni	4 1 6
E.G.	" laurifolia	15 1 6
E.	Wistaria Bidwilli	50 2 0
D.H.	" magnifica	50 2 0
D.H.	" megasperma	50 2 0
D.	" sinensis	20 1 6
D.	" alba	20 1 6

Wistaria sinensis is a strong-growing deciduous climber, so handsome and strikingly unlike any other that it should never be omitted from an ornamental ground. In good deep soil it grows to an enormous size and length. The flowers are blue, and hang in bunches and, spikes a foot long, and are so abundant as to completely hide the stems and branches. The time of flowering is early Spring; the plant is in full bloom before it puts forth a leaf.



Anderson & Co., Seedsmen, 216 and 218 Pitt Street, Sydney.



HERBACEOUS & SUCCULENT PLANTS.

THE description of plants in the List, except those specially marked for pot culture, are a selection suitable for Flower Gardens, chosen parts of the Shrubbery or Pleasure Ground. All of them are really desirable, particularly for small gardens, where neatness and attention are practised. In large grounds most of them are indispensable.

ABBREVIATIONS.

T.—Tender. P.—For pot culture only. All not marked may be grown in borders, pots, or otherwise, without artificial temperature.

		s. d.			s. d.
T.	Acanthus Mollis	1 0		Echeveria Metallica	1 6
T.	Achyranthes aurea reticulata	1 0		" retusa	1 6
T.	" Herbstii	1 0		" secundus glauca	1 6
T.P.	Alocasia Jenningsii	2 6	P.	Epiphyllum Bridgesi	2 0
T.P.	" macrorhiza variegata	3 6	P.	" violaceum	2 0
T.P.	" metallica	3 6		Superior to the Cereus for pot culture. Many of them are truly beautiful, both in colour and form. All are singularly well suited for verandah gardens, as no amount of neglect will destroy them.	
	Alpina nutans	1 0		Farfugium grande	1 6
	Alternanthera spathulata	1 0		Funkia coerulea	1 6
	" versicolor	1 0		" Japonica	1 6
	Andropogon Schoenantha (Lemon Grass)	1 0		Gazania splendens	1 0
	Anemone Japonica	1 0		Gynerium argenteum (Pampas Grass)	1 6
	Anthemis nobilis (for edgings)	0 6		Heterocentrum roseum	1 6
T.P.	Anthurium cordifolium	3 6		Iresine accuminata	1 0
T.P.	" leuconeurum	2 6		" Lindeni	1 0
T.P.	" Scherzerianum	3 6		Lavendula dentata	1 0
	Aquilegia , fine varieties	1 0		" Spica	1 0
T.P.	Begonia Hendersonii	1 0		" Stoechis	1 0
T.P.	" Foliosa	1 0		Libonia floribunda	1 0
T.P.	" Ingramii	1 0		Linum trigynum	1 0
T.P.	" manicata	1 0		Lobelia Paxtoni	1 0
T.P.	" Odorata	1 0		" several herbaceous varieties	1 0
T.P.	" Sutherlandi	1 6		Lynchis Chalcedonica	1 0
	and several other varieties, from	1 0	T.	Maranta Portiana	2 6
	Bellis perennis (Daisy) varieties	0 6	T.P.	" regalis	5 0
T.P.	Bilbergia gigantea	2 6	T.P.	" sanguinea	2 6
T.P.	" grandiflora	2 6	T.	" zebrina	3 6
T.P.	" viridiflora	2 6		Mesembryanthemum album	1 0
T.P.	" zebrina nana	2 6		" aureum	1 0
T.P.	Caladium Alfred Blew	2 0		" roseum	1 0
T.P.	" argyrites	2 0	P.	Mimulus moschatus (musk)	0 6
T.P.	" bicolor	2 0		" other species from	1 0
	See list of Foliage Plants for many beautiful kinds of this very popular hot-house plant.			Myosotis palustris (Forget-me-not)	1 0
	Campanula media (Canterbury Bell)	1 6		" Azoricus	1 0
	" pentagonia	1 6	T.P.	Neiremburgia gracilis	1 0
	Cereus flagelliformis	1 6		Paeonia officinalis, varieties	1 6
	" grandiflora	1 6		Pentstemon Alphonse Karr	1 0
	" Lowii	1 6		" Antoine Munz	1 0
	" Macdonaldii	1 6		" A. St. Clare	1 0
	" Mallisoni	1 6		" Beauty	1 0
	" speciosissimus	1 6		" Clara	1 0
	These plants, generally known as "Cactus," are suited for culture either in green-house, window, verandah, or on rockwork. They may also be planted in the open borders where the climate is not more frosty than the county of Cumberland. The flowers are grand, both for colour and size.			" Flambeau	1 0
	Cheiranthus Cheiri (Wallflower)	0 9		" George Sand	1 0
	Dielytra spectabilis	2 0		" Jules Simon	1 0
	Digitalis , varieties (Foxglove)	1 0		" Leontie Kien	1 0
	Dycliptera violacea	1 0		" Madame Le Brient	1 0
	Dyckia rarifolia	1 6		" Nisotte Leroy	1 0
				" venustum	1 0
			P.	Polyanthus varieties	1 0
				Primula Japonica	1 6
				" Sinensis, Chinese Primrose	1 6
				" veris, Cowslip	1 6
				" vulgaris, Common Primrose	1 0

HERBACEOUS AND SUCCULENT PLANTS—continued.

P.		s.	d.
	Primula (double lilac)	1	6
	" (double white)	1	6
	" (double yellow)	1	6
All the Primroses marked for pot culture are admirable plants for greenhouse or window-gardening. They will flower all through the winter months, and do not require artificial warmth. They can be grown in the borders, but are best under pot culture.			
	Richardia <i>Æthiopica</i> (Ethiopian Lily)	1	0
	Salvia <i>Bethelli</i>	1	0
	" <i>Issanchon</i>	1	6
	" <i>patens</i>	2	0
	" <i>splendens</i>	1	0
	Scutellaria <i> trianaea</i>	1	6
	" <i>Japonica</i>	1	6
	Sedum <i>Sieboldii</i>	1	0
	" many others, from	0	6

P.		s.	d.
	Siphocampylus <i>coccinea</i>	0	6
	Statice <i>brassicifolia</i>	1	6
	" <i>Halfordi</i> <i>Dicksoni</i>	1	5
	Tradescantia <i>discolor</i>	1	6
	" <i>variegata</i>	1	0
	Tritoma <i>uvaria</i>	1	0
	Tusselago <i>Farfara</i>	1	0
	Viola <i>corulea</i> (violet)	0	6
	" <i>flore pleno</i> (double violet)	1	0
	" <i>alba</i>	0	6
	" <i>Czar</i>	0	6
	" <i>Marie Louise</i>	0	8
	" <i>Neapolitan</i>	0	8
	" <i>Queen</i>	0	8
	" <i>Victoria Regina</i>	0	6

FOLIAGE PLANTS.

With Variegated or Coloured Leaves.

FINE foliage plants have become the fashion everywhere, and they certainly are very interesting and attractive, either in the drawing-room, the green-house, the bush-house, or in the open garden. The following list comprises plants of this class suitable for any of these positions.

Many of these beautiful plants which are too tender for the open air can be cultivated in a small space as small specimens; a small room covered with glass, or even a large glazed frame or window, would be sufficient for some of the prettiest.

ABBREVIATIONS.

G.—For greenhouse culture. H.—Hardy, near Sydney. C.—Climber.

		s.	d.
	Abutilon , <i>Aguste Paswald</i>	1	6
	" <i>Thomsoni</i>	1	6
	" <i>Vaxilium</i> <i>variegatum</i>	1	6
H.	Agapanthus <i>umbellatus</i> <i>variegatus</i>	2	6
G.H.	Alocasia <i>macrorhiza</i> <i>variegata</i>	2	6
G.	" <i>metallica</i>	2	6
G.	Anthurium <i>cordifolium</i> <i>magnificum</i>	5	0
G.	" <i>leuconeurum</i>	7	6
G.	" <i>regale</i>	7	6
H.	Aucuba <i>Japonica</i>	2	6
H.C.	Cissus <i>heterophyllus</i> <i>variegatus</i>	1	6
G.	Caladium <i>argaryrites</i>	2	0
G.	" <i>Alfred Bleu</i>	2	0
G.	" <i>Bicolor</i>	2	0
G.	" <i>Chantinii</i>	2	0
G.	" <i>Duc de Ratishon</i>	2	0
G.	" <i>Houletii</i>	2	0
G.	" <i>metallicum</i>	3	6
G.	" <i>Meyerbeer</i>	2	6
G.	" <i>Parierii</i>	3	6
G.	" <i>Wrightii</i>	2	6
These magnificent plants can only be brought to perfection under glass, with the means of using artificial heat at certain stages of growth.			
G.	Coleus , <i>Duke of Edinburgh</i>	1	0
G.	" <i>Exquisite</i>	1	0
	Many other varieties	2	0

		s.	d.
G.	Dieffenbachia <i>Bauseil</i>	2	6
G.	" <i>Bowmanii</i>	2	6
G.	" <i>Gigantea</i>	2	6
G.	" <i>Werii</i>	2	6
G.	Eranthemum <i>macrophylla</i> <i>variegata</i>	3	6
H.	Euonymus <i>alba</i> <i>variegatus</i>	2	6
H.	" <i>Japonicus</i> <i>variegatus</i>	1	6
H.	Ficus <i>macrophylla</i> <i>aurea</i>	3	6
G.	Hoffmannia <i>Ghiesbreghtii</i>	3	6
H.	Hydrangea <i>Hortensis</i> <i>variegata</i>	2	6
H.G.C.	Hoya <i>marginata</i>	2	6
E.G.W.C.	" <i>carnea</i> <i>variegata</i>	2	6
H.	Ilex <i>acquistifolium</i> <i>alba</i> <i>marginata</i>	3	6
H.	" <i>aurea</i>	3	6
G.	Iresine <i>acuminata</i>	1	6
G.	" <i>Lindenii</i>	1	0
G.	Ledenbergia <i>rosea</i>	2	0
H.	Ligustrum <i>ovatafolium</i> <i>variegatum</i>	2	0
H.C.	Lonicera <i>variegata</i>	1	6
G.	Marantha <i>Zebrina</i>	3	6
H.	Phormium <i>tenax</i> <i>variegata</i>	2	6
H.	Pittosporum <i>Tobira</i> <i>variegata</i>	2	6
H.	Pelargoniums , <i>zoned</i> and <i>tricolored</i> , in variety (see list)	28	6d. to 5 0
H.	Yucca <i>aloefolia</i> <i>variegata</i>	3	6
H.	" <i>quadricolor</i>	10	0

AZALEAS.

AS early Spring flowering evergreen shrubs this tribe has no equal for richness and pureness of colouring, or gorgeousness of display. Our climate is exactly suited to their requirements. They should be planted in masses when their finest effect is desired, care being taken to arrange the masses so that the colouring shall be harmoniously diversified. A good strong soil is far better suited for them than light or peaty soil, though they will succeed in either. In very dry seasons Azaleas should be helped with heavy waterings about once a fortnight, until the weather changes, otherwise the blossoming in the succeeding Spring will not be so prime as it should be. This, however, is not required in ordinary seasons, nor where the soil is good and deep.

STRONG WELL GROWN PLANTS, 1s. 3d. EACH.

ALBA DELICATA—Beautiful waxy white
 „ white, very hardy
 „ Magna, large white
 AMENA—Double rose, very neat
 ATRORUBENS—Deep scarlet
 BARON de VRIERE—White, striped red
 BERNHARD ANDREA—Double rosy purple
 CALENDULACEUS—Large yellow
 CHARLES ENCKE—Rosy salmon, edged with white
 CHARMER—Bright amaranth, distinct
 COLORANS—Fine crimson
 COLORIS NOVA—Crimson magenta
 CONCINNA—Large double purple
 CORONATA—Fine rosy red
 DOMINIQUE VERVAENNE—Rose, white margin
 DUCHESS OF NASSAU—Pure white, double
 EMPRESS EUGENE—Rich pink
 ETENDARD DE FLANDRE—White, scarlet flake
 EUGENE MAZEL—Large and well-formed flowers of a bright red, shaded with violet and maculated with blue; free flowerer
 EULALIE VAN GEERT—Pink, carmine spots.
 EXQUISITE—Peach, pink veined, fine
 FLAG OF TRUCE—Pure white, semi-double
 GRAND DUCHESS de BADE—Bright orange scarlet, with thick wax-like petals, inclined to double

JULIANA—Orange scarlet, fine
 MAGNIFICA—Large, deep purple
 MERKER—Violet purple, large double
 MICROPHYLLA—Small, purple
 MISS M'DONALD—White
 MORTII—White, shaded with cream
 MONSTRUOSA ALBA—A magnificent flower, of enormous size, and of the most pure snowy white
 OPTIMA—Rich crimson
 OVATA—Purple crimson
 PRESIDENT VICTOR VAN DEN HECKE—White ground, with rose and crimson stripes, perfect form
 REINE DES PAYS BAIS—Rose, white, and crimson
 REINE DES ROSES—Bright rose, fine form
 ROI d'HOLLANDE—Fine, well-formed flowers of a dark red, spotted with black, remarkably attractive, and of good habit.
 ROI LEOPOLD—Fine salmon spotted
 SINENSIS—Bright yellow, (splendid bloom)
 SOUVENIR de PRINCE ALBERT—A most beautiful and distinct double-flowering variety, of a warm blush colour, striped with peach rose, and margined with white
 SPLENDENS—Fine rosy salmon
 STELLA—Orange scarlet, stained violet
 VITATA PUNCTATA—Violet rose, veined, fine

CAMELLIAS.

THIS grand and favourite plant succeeds admirably in our climate. The best soil for the Camellia is a strong, deep, well drained loam, with liberal manuring, say once a year. In favourable soil the trees will grow to a height of from twelve to twenty feet, if permitted. With proper attention fine specimens can be grown in vases or ornamental tubs, so that they can be used for decorative purposes wherever required. Specimens, when in good health, will continue in bloom from May to September.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
ADELE PELAGI MEDICI—White, striped rose	2	6	AUGUSTA SUPERBA—Soft pink, finely cupped	2	6
ALBA ORNATISSIMA—Beautiful large white	2	6	ARIOSTA—Crimson and white	2	6
ALBA PLENA—Double white, fine	2	6	ASPASIA—White, pink spots	1	6
ALBA INSIGNIA—Splendid, pure white; very full	2	6	AUGUSTE DELFOSSE—Ranunculous formed flower, of bright reddish orange, occasionally striped	2	6
ARCHDUCHESS AUGUSTA—Fine red, blue veins, And white stripe at base of petal ...	2	6	BEALII ROSEA—Rosy crimson	2	6



Anderson & Co., Seedsmen, 216 and 218 Pitt Street, Sydney.



CAMELLIAS—continued.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
BONOMIANA—White stripes, splendid flower	2	6	LADY PARKER—Fine rose cupped	2	6
BELLA de FIRENZE—Beautiful rose, veined and bordered with white	2	6	LADY DUNTZ—Rose, fine shape	2	6
CHANDLERII—Carnation	2	6	LAVINIA MAGGI—White, crimson blotches...	2	6
CAMILLA GALLI—Very large and double, imbricated, one-half the flower sometimes white, and the other half red; extremely beautiful	2	6	LEDA—Delicate blush, almost white	2	6
CHANDLERII ELEGANS—Rich crimson blotched with white; a really splendid flower	3	6	LEFEVRIANA—Very large, rich rose	2	6
CANDIDISSIMA—White, fine	3	6	LOWII—Crimson, white stripe	2	6
CARLOTTA PELOSA—White striped, red rose	2	6	MARIANA TALENTI—Outer petal crimson, shading to salmony pink in the centre; a bold and noble flower	2	6
CATARINA LONGHI—Deep carmine, perfect form	2	6	MARIA THERESA—Blush, crimson spots	2	6
CHARLES ALBERT—Pink, with white stripes	2	6	MATTEO MOLFINE—Pink, shaded rose, of enormous size, good shape; a grand flower...	2	6
CONTESSA TOZZONI—Pale rose, margined with white, perfect shape; a chaste and beautiful flower	2	6	MATHOTIANA ALBA—Very large, pure white, splendidly imbricated	5	0
COUNTESS OF ORKNEY—White, striped carmine	2	6	METALICA—Dark purple, fine form	2	6
COUNTESS OF DERBY—White, striped rose	2	6	MRS. DAY—Rich rose, striped with white; perfect form	2	6
COUNTESS SAMAILOFF—Rose, white stripe	2	6	MYRTIFOLIA—Dark rose, fine form	3	6
COMTESSE de HAINAULT—Crimson, good shape	2	6	NITIDA—Fine rosy salmon	1	6
COMPESSE CALINA—Pure white	2	6	NOLI ME TANGERE, dark rose, shaded with carmine	2	6
CUP OF BEAUTY—White and rose striped, fine pure white	2	6	OPTIMA—Rose and crimson	2	6
DIONISIA PONIATOWSKI—Pure white, fine showy perfect flower, very hardy, and a profuse bloomer	2	6	PETAZZI—Intensely dark rose, good shape, large, and of vigorous habit	2	6
DONCKELERII—Scarlet, mottled with white	2	6	PRINCE FREDERICK WILLIAM—Superb rich rose, very large, reflexed, and perfect shape	2	6
DUC de BRETAGNE—Rich, rosy carmine, perfect form	2	6	QUEEN VICTORIA—Deep rose, white stripe	2	6
EDE—Deep rose, centre petals white striped	2	6	ROMA RISORTA—Soft rose, variegated and veined with crimson; a superb flower	2	6
EMMA—Deep rose, fine form	2	6	RAFAIS—Beautiful carmine red; perfect shape, very vigorous	2	6
FIMBRIATA ALBA—Splendid white fringed...	3	6	ROI LEOPOLD—Rose, splashed with white; magnificent	2	6
GRUNELLI—White, free bloomer	2	6	ROSE LA REINE—Beautiful soft rose, perfect shape	2	6
HARRIET BEECHER SHEATHER—Rosy salmon, perfect flower, hardy, free bloomer...	2	6	SARAH FROST—Bright red, splendid	2	6
HENRI FAVRE—Salmon Rose, fine shape	2	6	STORYI—Bright rose, mottled white	2	6
IMBRICATA—White, striped with rose	1	6	TRICOLOR—White, striped carmine	2	6
IL CYGNO—Pure white, perfect shaped	3	6	VALTERVAREDO—Rose, extra fine form	2	6
IL 22 MARZO—Light rose, branded with white	3	6	VARIEGATA—Rosy crimson and white	1	6
IRIS—White, marked rose	2	6	VIRGINIA FRANCO—Rich rose, changing to soft pink in the centre, with flesh margin, very large and perfect form; a truly splendid flower	2	6
INCARNATA ALBA—Soft blush	2	6	WILLIAM BULL—Bright crimson, very large	2	6
INNOCENCE—Pure white, splendid	2	6	WARATAH—Crimson, very distinct	3	6
ISABELLA—Large and handsome, white	2	6	WRIGHTII—Rich crimson, large magnificent flower	2	6
JUBILEE—Delicate pink, rose striped, splendid	2	6			
LA GRACIOSA—Rich rosy crimson, perfect shape	2	6			
LADY BOWEN—Creamy white, pink stripes	2	6			

ROSES.

1s. 6d. each ; 15s. per dozen.

OUR Lists of Roses have been very carefully revised, and many new varieties added; they now represent the best type of each class. For Roses the land should be well trenched, and mixed with well-decayed manure, and with judicious pruning a supply of flowers may be obtained nearly all the year round.

HYBRID PERPETUAL.

- | | |
|---|---|
| ADELE PREVOST—Soft pink, fine form | FELIX GENERO—Beautiful violet rose, large and full, one of the best |
| ABBE BRAMEREL—Reddish crimson, shaded purple, large and full | FISHER HOLMES—Reddish scarlet, shaded crimson, very brilliant |
| ANNA ALEXIEFF—Rose, large and full | GEANT DE BATAILLES—Rosy crimson, free bloomer |
| ALFRED COLOMB—Bright fiery red, large and full, splendid | GEORGE PRINCE—Rich cerise, fine and full |
| ALFRED K. WILLIAMS—Carmine red, changing to magenta, and very full | GENERAL JACQUEMINOT—Brilliant crimson, scarlet-capped, fine |
| BARONNE PREVOST—Pale rose | GENERAL VON MOLTKE—Bright scarlet, fine form |
| BEAUTY OF WALTHAM—Light rosy crimson | GLOIRE DE VITRY—Beautiful crimson, fine habit |
| BOULE DE NEIGE | GLORY OF WALTHAM—Crimson, very vigorous, good pillar rose |
| CARDINAL PATRIZZI—Rich deep velvety crimson, fine and full | HARRISON WEIR—Rich velvety crimson, shaded scarlet, fine form |
| CAROLINE DE SANSAL—Deep blush, large and double | IMPERATRICE CHARLOTTE—White shaded rose, fine |
| CAPTAIN CHRISTY—Flesh, deepening to centre | JEAN CHOUPIN—Velvety purplish red |
| CHARLES LEFEBRE—Bright crimson, purplish centre, extra | JEAN GILLOT—Crimson and rose shaded, very full and fine |
| COLONEL DE ROUGEMONT—Deep rose, very large and double | JEAN SOUPERT—Carmine crimson, shaded scarlet and blue, large and full |
| COUNTESS DE CHABRILLANT—Rich pink, perfect shape | JOHN HOPPER—Splendid brilliant crimson, shaded |
| COUNTESS OF ROSEBERRY—Brilliant carmine rose, large and full | KATE HANSBURG—Fine bright rose, large and full |
| DR. SEWELL—Brilliant crimson, scarlet shaded purple, large and full | LADY EMILY PEEL—White, bordered carmine |
| DUC DE BASSANO—Cherry red, shaded black | LA REINE—Bright rose, large and full, extra |
| DUCHESS OF BEDFORD—Light scarlet crimson, distinct | LA VILLE DE ST. DENIS—Brilliant rose, large & full |
| DUKE OF EDINBURGH—Rich vermillion | LE MONT VESUVE—Dark velvety crimson |
| EMPEROR DE MAROC—Rich velvety crimson, fine | LEON DES COMBATS—Large double crimson, splendid |
| EMPRESS OF INDIA—Dark brownish crimson, distinct and good | LOUISE DANJUS—Pure white, fine |
| EUGENE APPERT—Dark crimson and scarlet, fine | LORD MACAULAY—Flowers variable, from scarlet crimson to plum |
| E. Y. TEAS—Cherry red, large and full | LORD RAGLAN—Crimson scarlet, large and double |
| ELIZA BOELLE—Pure white, highly perfumed, perpetual bloomer | MADAME ALFRED ROUGEMENT—White, shaded with rose and carmine, fine |
| | MADAME ANNIE WOOD—Rich velvety crimson, good shape |

ROSES (HYBRID PERPETUAL)—continued.

MADAME CHARLES WOOD—Brilliant red, large, fine form
 MADAME PLACE—Rose, fine full flower
 MADAME VICTOR VERDIER—Rich bright cherry, fine
 MAURICE BERNARDIN—Vermillion, very fine show flower
 MISS INGRAM—Soft pink, large and full, beautiful flower
 PAUL NERON—Rich rose, of monstrous size, and very double
 PAUL'S QUEEN VICTORIA—Pale flesh, very fine
 PIERRE NOTTING—Blackish red, violet shaded, large and full
 PRINCE CAMILLE DE ROHAN—Nearly black, velvety crimson, splendid
 PRINCE HUMBERT—Deep red, large and full
 PRINCE EUGENE BEAUHARNAIS—Brilliant scarlet, fine shape

PRINCESS LOUISE—Pale flesh, changing to white
 SENATEUR FAIRE—Very brilliant crimson scarlet
 SOUVENIR DE BARON ROTHSCHILD—Rich plum, large and well formed
 SOUVENIR DE CHARLES MONTAULT—Fiery crimson, large flowers, fine
 SOUVENIR DE LA REINE ANGLETERRE—Large, bright rose, extra fine
 SOUVENIR MDME. ROSSEAU—Dark crimson, large and beautiful
 SOUVENIR WM. WOOD—Black maroon, shaded scarlet, very effective
 THOMAS MILLS—Brilliant scarlet crimson, large and full
 TRIOMPHE DE FRANCE—Beautiful crimson, large and full
 VICTOR VERDIER—Deep vivid rose, large, fine
 WHITE BARONESS—Large, pure white
 XAVIER OLIBO—Velvety black, fine.

CHINA HYBRID AND TEA SCENTED.

The above is a good class of Rose ; many of them are nearly perpetual bloomers.

ADAM—Rose, shaded with salmon, very fine
 AUTUROS—Creamy white, large and full
 BELLE LYONAISE—Deep canary yellow, changing to white, slightly tinted with salmon
 CATHERINE MERMET—Salmon rose, large and cupped, fine
 CHESIIUNT HYBRID—Brilliant cherry carmine
 COMTESSE DE BARTHA—Soft pink, very fine
 CRAMOISE SUPERIEUR—Scarlet crimson, superb
 DELICE DE PLANTIER—Salmon shaded purple
 DEVONIENSIS—Creamy white, constant, superb scent
 DEVONIENSIS (CLIMBING)—Creamy white, fawn shaded, a grand rose
 DR. BERTHET—Pale rose, brighter at the centre, large and full
 GLOIRE DE DIJON—Fawn, salmon shaded, strong grower, very hardy
 LA TEUTERELLE—Rose and dove, shaded with slate, large and full
 MADAME PLANTIER—Large clusters, pure white flowers
 MADAME WILERMOZ—White, shaded with salmon, large and fine

MADAME BERARD—Salmon rose, very large and full
 MADAME TRIFLE—Deep salmon yellow, large and full, good climber
 MARIE VAN HOUTTE—White slightly tinted with yellow, edged with rose, large and fine
 MRS. BOSANQUET—Pale flesh colour, fine
 NARCISSE—Pale yellow, free bloomer
 NIPHETOS—Pale lemon, often snowy white, large and full
 PERLE DE LYON—Yellow, sometimes apricot, large and full
 REINE MARIE HENRIETTE—Bud Gloire de Dijon, with large full flowers
 SAFFRANO—Shaded lemon, beautiful flower
 SHIRLEY HIBBERD—Salmon, shading to fawn, very beautiful in the bud
 SOUVENIR DE GEORGES SAND—Fine variety, rosy salmon
 SOUVENIR D'UN AMI—Soft pink, a splendid rose
 THEA—Pure white continuous bloomer
 VIOLA ODORA—Pink, beautifully perfumed

ROSES—continued.

BOURBON AND HYBRID.

ACIDALE—Very large, bluish white
COMTESSE DE BURBANTANNE—Pale blush, very large, and beautifully cupped
DOMINGO AUDINFEU—Purple shaded, fine flower
HEROINE VAUCLUSE—Clear rose, fine form
JOSEPH GORDON—Pale pink, very beautiful

LOUIS MARGOTTIN—Delicate satin rose, of exquisite form
LOUIS ODIER—Bright rose, full and beautiful
QUEEN—Delicate creamy salmon, superb
SOUVENIR DE LA MALMAISON—The best of its class, very fleshy

NOISETTE.

AMIE VIBERT—Pure white, fine
CELINE FORESTIER—Yellow shaded
CLOTH OF GOLD—Best of its class, sulphur yellow, splendid
DUC LUXEMBOURG—Fine climbing rose, salmon pink
LAMARQUE—Creamy white, very beautiful
MADAME CAROLINE KUSTER — Pale yellow, deeper in the centre, large and full

MARECHAL NEIL—Deep yellow, large and full, perfumed
REVE D'OR—Deep yellow, and a good climber
SOLFATERRE—Large bright yellow, very fine
TRIOMPHE DE RENNES—Canary, vigorous and very double
VIVELINA—White salmon, rose centre
WM. ALLAN RICHARDSON — Beautiful orange yellow, shaded with cream, large and fine form

MOSS.

ALICE LEROY—Blush, shaded rose
BARON DE WASSENOR—Bright red
CELINA—Brilliant crimson, cupped
DENIL DE PAUL FONTAINE—Deep purplish red, perpetual flowering
ECAVATE—Rosy pink
ETNA—Bright carmine flowers, in clusters

GLOIRE DES MOSSEUSES—Delicate rose, a grand flower
MADAME MAREAU—Pale rose, perpetual bloomer
VICTOR EMANUEL—White, very fine
WHITE BATH—Old white rose
WILLIAM LOBB—Dark purple, fine show flower

BANKSIAN AND CLIMBING.

BANKSIA FORTUNII—Large white, very double
BANKSIA WHITE—Sweet scented, pure white
BANKSIA YELLOW—Large clusters, bright yellow, extra

FORTUNE'S YELLOW—Coppery yellow, uncommon colour
MICROPHILIA—Large rose, fine

AUSTRIAN BRIAR.

HARRISONI—Bright yellow, early bloomer

PERSIAN YELLOW—Deep colour, fine form



SHOW AND FANCY DAHLIAS.

DAHLIAS.

DAHLIAS are so well known that there is little necessity to say much by way of recommending them as well worthy of culture. A display of bloom can be maintained from January to June, in favourable seasons. Where neatness is studied, successional planting can be kept up from August until the end of February. In this case the old plants which have become overgrown can be rooted out as soon as the successional ones begin to bloom. Many other good varieties can be supplied or substituted for these, if required.

SHOW AND FANCY VARIETIES.

1s. each; 9s. per dozen.

ANNIE PRITCHARD—White, striped with rose
 BOB RIDLEY—Deep crimson
 COLLIBRI—Bright scarlet, dwarf habit, fine
 EMILY WILLIAMS—Bronzy yellow, vermillion spots and border
 FLORA WYATT—Orange, with red stripes
 GOLDEN EAGLE—Orange, shaded crimson
 HARLEQUIN—Dazzling crimson, superb
 HUNTSMAN—Bright scarlet
 JAMES VICK—Deep crimson purple
 JOSEPH BARRETT—Rich crimson, fine shape
 JULIA WYATT—White, tipped with lilac
 LADY PAXTON—Red, tipped with white
 MARY—White, fine
 MEMORANDUM—Lavender tipped with violet, fine
 MODESTY—Blush, fine form, constant
 MRS. C. BACON—White, tipped rose
 MRS. C. KIMBERLEY—Light lavender, shaded
 MISS LORD—White, fine form
 MISS RUTH—Yellow, tipped white, very fine
 MR. DIX—Brilliant scarlet

NETTY BUCKELL—Light blush, tinted pink
 NEVILLE KEYNES—Deep straw, tinted lilac
 NEW DUCHESS—Creamy white, fine
 PLUTO—Bright yellow, fine
 PRE-EMINENT—Purple crimson, fine flower, large
 PROSPERO—Crimson, tipped white
 ROSY QUEEN—Rich rose
 ROYAL QUEEN—Creamy white, well bordered with crimson
 ROYAL SCARLET—Brilliant scarlet, fine
 ROYALTY—Yellow, shaded red, fine
 SHIRLEY HIBBERD—Dark shaded crimson
 SNOWBALL—Pure white
 THOMAS WHITE—Dark velvety maroon
 TIFFANY—Nankeen, shaded buff
 TRIOMPHE DE ROUBAIX—Sulphur, shaded purple
 VICE-PRESIDENT—Rich orange buff, shaded salmon
 VICEROY—Magenta crimson
 WALTER H. WILLIAMS—Bright scarlet, fine flower
 YELLOW BOY—Bright yellow, splendid



Anderson & Co., Seedsmen, 216 and 218 Pitt Street, Sydney.



Dahlias—continued.

BOUQUET OR POMPONE DAHLIAS.

1s. each ; 9s. per dozen.

FAIR HELEN—White, fringed lilac
GOLDEN PHEASANT—Yellow and orange, fine
GRUESS AU WIEN—Crushed strawberry colour
H. GOLLIICK—Lavender, shaded purple
HELEN DEGEN—Salmon pink, tipped rose
LITTLE DEAR—Blush white, tipped rosy lilac
LITTLE EMOTION—Bright crimson, tipped white

LITTLE WILHELMINA—Canary, purple tipped
MISS MORT—Bright yellow
MISS DE LAW—Deep crimson
MRS. SOPHIA ELSNER—White, tipped violet
NOBLE LADY—Deep crimson, yellow shaded
SUNSHINE—Bright scarlet
WHITE ASTER—Pure white, fine

SINGLE DAHLIAS.

1s. each.

This is a comparatively new and attractive class of Dahlias, and, as border plants, they cannot be surpassed ; very showy and gay.

BULBS and TUBERS.

(VARIOUS).

ACHIMENES—Many beautiful hybrids and varieties, in pots *s. d.*
I 0

This tribe is of the easiest culture and very elegant, if carefully grown in pots. They rest in autumn, start into growth in spring, and continue in bloom from October to April, and are suitable for window or verandah gardens, the greenhouse, or bushhouse.

AGAPANTHUS umbellatus I 0
" " variegatus I 6
BRUNSVIGEA multiflora... .. I 0
CLIDANTHUS fragrans I 6
CLIVEA nobilis 2 6
EUCADONIAS—of sorts... .. I 3

GESNERIAS—Choice varieties *s. d.*
I 3

GLOXINIA—Many hybrid species and varieties from I 0

These tuberous-rooted plants require treatment similar to the Achimenes, and are of still greater beauty so far as individual flowers are considered, the Achimenes having the advantage in profusion of bloom and a more bushy habit.

POLYANTHUS Tuberosa (Tuberosa) *Is. to* I 6
" " flore pleno I 0
TRITONIA vars, mixed, per dozen 3 0
TYDCEAS—Choice varieties I 3
VALLOTA purpurea I 0
ZEPYRANTHUS atomosco, per dozen 3 6

PERENNIAL PHLOX.

(HERBACEOUS).

1s. each ; 9s. per dozen.

WE offer a fine collection of named varieties of this very showy herbaceous plant, suitable for borders ; are of easy culture, not particular to the kind of soil, and bloom for several months if supplied with moisture and manure. The colours range from pure white to deep crimson, and the markings are very pretty and varied.

Anderson & Co., Seedsmen, 216 and 218 Pitt Street, Sydney.

FUCHSIAS.

1s. and 1s. 6d. each.

THESE popular favourites cannot well be omitted from any bushhouse, greenhouse, or verandah garden. Some of the varieties succeed well in the borders; most of them would do so if the soil were richly manured, and the position could be shaded during the hottest parts of the day during the flowering season.

A star denotes the varieties best adapted for planting in open borders. D, double flowers.

D. ALLIANCE	HARLEQUIN	D. SIR GARNET WOLSELEY
AVALANCHE	JEANNE D'ARC	SPLENDENS (foliage)
BEAUTY OF SWANLEY	KING OF THE PURPLES	STANDARD
BRIDAL BOUQUET	LORD OF THE MANOR	STUPENDOUS
CALYPSO	LORD CLYDE	D. SYMBOL
CLARINDA	*MISS LUCY FINNIS	VICTOR
DEMOSTHENES	MONARCH	D. VILLE DE NANCY
D. * DR. DOLLINGER	D. MRS. H. CANNELL	VICEROY OF CANADA
ELEGANCE	MINERVA	WILTSHIRE LASS
D. * ENCHANTRESS	NOVEAU MASTODANTE	WARRIOR
ETHEL	PINK PERFECTION	WHITE GIANT
FIRST OF THE DAY	*PRINCESS BEATRICE	WHITE SOUVENIR DE
GALATEA	D. *SIR COLIN CAMPBELL	CHISWICK
GRAND DUCHESS MARIE		

PELARGONIUMS.

PELARGONIUMS, or Geraniums, above all garden plants, serve to keep a garden gay the year through, no matter what kind of weather, or how much the neglect they meet with. As cut flowers they are always welcome, while the leaves, especially of the variegated kinds, are always interesting and pretty. All kinds may be grown with the utmost facility, either in the open borders, the window, or the verandah.

DOUBLE and SINGLE ZONALE—Many named varieties of varied colours and shades, from 1 0 each	<i>s. d.</i> BRONZE AND GOLD—Fourteen distinct named varieties 1s. and 6 each
CHOICE VARIEGATED—Ten distinct named varieties, from 1 6 „	IVY-LEAVED and CLIMBING—Eighteen named varieties, very distinct, some having nicely variegated foliage, and bearing double flowers of fine shape ... 1 0 „
FLORISTS and FANCY—Of this old favourite class we offer a large collection of new varieties, from ... 1s. 6d. to 2 6 „	TRICOLOUR—Of this extremely handsome foliage class we offer ten distinct named varieties, at 1s. 6d. to 2 6 „

REGAL PELARGONIUMS.

Remarkable for their great size and brilliancy of colouring; they are quite hardy 1s. 6d. each.

CARNATIONS.

1s. each; 9s. per dozen.

THESE old favourites, with their relatives, Pinks and Picotees, thrive exceedingly well in this colony, and should be largely planted in every flower garden, both in consideration of the fine form and markings of the flowers, and also for their exquisite perfume. There is no difficulty in their culture. The classes will thrive in any fair garden soil, and do not suffer materially from drought. Several dozen named varieties of the undermentioned tribes can be supplied.

BIZARRES.

WHITE AND FLESH GROUNDS.

SELFS.

Perpetual Flowering Tree Carnations, 1s. 3d. each.

Anderson & Co., Seedsmen, 216 and 218 Pitt Street, Sydney.

PICOTEES.

1s. each ; 9s. per dozen.

FANCY. FLESH GROUNDS. SELFS. YELLOW GROUNDS. WHITE GROUNDS

PINKS.

1s. each.

Every garden should have a bed or two of this beautiful flower ; we have a fine list of many distinct named sorts.

DOUBLE PETUNIAS.

Beautiful flowering border plants very suitable for early Spring planting, in variety 1s. each.

BEGONIAS (*Tuberous Rooted*).

2s. each ; 18s. per dozen.

THIS class of Begonias are very suitable for pot culture. The plants will thrive in the bushhouse as well as the greenhouse. They are abundant bloomers, and embrace nearly all shades of colour. They bloom throughout the Spring and Summer if allowed pot room, and go to rest in the Winter, when the pots can be laid aside until the following Spring.

SHRUBBY FLOWERING varieties from 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. each.

VARIEGATED FOLIAGE do. „ 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. „

CHRYSANTHEMUMS.

1s. each ; 9s. per dozen.

THESE plants are well suited to our climate, and their culture is of the simplest kind. In neatly kept flower gardens, Chrysanthemums may be kept in store pots until nearly ready to start for flowering, say about January, when they can be planted out in groups or clumps. Under good management with this plan the effect is very pleasing, and much superior to the ordinary practice. We can supply a large collection of distinct named varieties, including the three classes of Chrysanthemums—namely, Chinese, Japanese, and Pompones.

VERBENAS.

1s. each ; 9s. per dozen.

A choice collection of distinct named varieties of this favourite and beautifully coloured flower.

FERNS.

THESE beautifully graceful plants may be cultivated in pots or otherwise in shaded situations. Many devote the whole of their gardening leisure to this class. There is no difficulty in their management, provided a properly shaded and sheltered position is available. Many can be grown in peat, decayed moss, and such like, suspended in rustic baskets. They require abundance of moisture during the season of growth—that is, from December to June. They may then be permitted to rest, and require but little moisture until the next season.

	s. d.		s. d.
Adiantum amabilis (and varieties of Maiden Hair Fern) from	2 6	Lycopodium denticulatum	1 0
„ assimile	1 0	„ lepidophyllum	1 0
„ caudatum	2 0	„ Schotti	1 6
„ concinnum	2 6	„ stoloniferum	1 0
„ Farleyense	3 6	„ „ variegatum	1 0
„ Ghiesbreghtii (scutum)	3 6	„ Wildenovii	1 0
„ glaucophyllum	2 6	Lygodium scandens (Climbing Fern)	2 6
„ gracillimum	1 6	Microlepia hirta cristata	2 6
„ hispidulum	1 0	„ Strigosa	1 6
„ nobile	2 6	Neopteris Nidus	2 6
„ Peruvianum	3 6	Nephrodium decompositum	1 6
„ tenerum	1 6	„ glabellum	1 6
„ trapeziforme	3 6	„ gracille	1 6
„ venustum... ..	3 6	„ molle	1 6
Alantodea Australis	1 6	„ velutinum	1 6
Aspidium bulbiferum	1 6	Nephrodium Molle corymbiferum	2 6
„ palmatian	2 0	Nephrolepis Duffi	2 6
Asplenium bulbiferum	2 6	„ davallioides furcans	2 6
„ diversifolium	2 6	„ exalta pillosa... ..	2 6
„ esculentum	2 6	„ exaltatum	1 6
„ falcatum... ..	2 6	Onychium Japonicum	2 6
„ lucidum	2 6	Pellea falcata	2 0
„ viviperum	2 0	„ microphylla	1 6
Blechnum Braziliensis	2 6	Phlebodium aureum... ..	2 6
„ laevigatum	1 6	Phymatodes Billidera (climbing)	1 6
Cyrtomium falcatum	1 6	„ pustulata	1 0
Davallia dissectii	2 6	Platynerium alaicorne	2 6
„ Japonica	2 6	„ grande..	2 6
„ pyxidata	1 6	Polystichum Setosum	2 0
„ Novæ Zealandia	1 6	Pteris argyrea (Silver Fern)	1 6
Doodia Aspera	1 0	„ cretica alba lineata	1 6
„ microphylla	1 0	„ cristata	1 6
Gymnogramma chrysophylla (Golden Fern)	2 0	„ longifolia	1 0
Lindsœa trichomanoides	2 6	„ serrulata	1 6
Litobrochia comans	2 6	„ tremula	1 0
Lomaria gibba	2 6	„ umbrossa	1 6
„ Patersonii	1 6	„ vespertilionis	1 0
Lycopodium caesium	1 0	Todea Africana	2 6
„ caesium aboreum	2 6	Woodwardia erecta	2 6
		„ Orientalis	3 6



Anderson & Co., Seedsmen, 216 and 218 Pitt Street, Sydney.



Ferns—continued.

TREE FERNS.

Perfectly hardy, so far as our temperature would affect them ; but requiring shade and a certain amount of humidity ; but even in this they are not so particular as most of the Palms.

Alsophila Australis	from	s. d.	Dicksonia Antartica.. .. .	from	s. d.
„ Cooperi	2	6	„ excelsa (small)	2	6
„ Macarthuri}	3	6	„ Smithi	5	0
Cyathea dealbata	5	0	„ squarrosa	5	0
„ medullaris	5	0	„ Youngiana	5	0

NOTE.—Large trunks can be supplied if required at a rateable advance on above prices, or per foot for large orders for export ; when packed carefully in moss they will travel long distances.

HEDGE PLANTS.

African Box Thorn	20s. per 1000	Privet, evergreen	7s. 6d. per 100
Hawthorn Quicks	15s. per 1000	„ undulatum.. .. .	7s. 6d. per 100
Osage Orange	30s. per 1000		

PLANTS FOR EDGING.

Box, per hundred plants	s. d.	Thrift, per hundred plants	s. d.
Chamomile, per hundred plants	7 6	Violet, white, per hundred plants	10 0
Oxalis, pink, per hundred plants.. .. .	10 0	„ „ (Czar), per hundred plants	5 0
Thyme, variegated Lemon, per hundred plants.. .. .	5 0	„ Queen, per hundred plants	5 0

PART VI. ON THE PLANTING & MANAGEMENT OF FRUIT TREES.

SO frequent and numerous have been the enquiries, and so much time occupied in replying to them during our busiest season, we have come to the conclusion that a few simple hints, by way of preface to our list, and suitable for the guidance of amateurs, will save the time of our correspondents as well as our own, and will not by any means be out of place. We propose, then, to make such remarks on the planting and management of fruit trees as appear to us adapted for the guidance, not of those who contemplate planting orchards or acres, but of those who desire to include fruit trees in the gardens they have already formed, or wish to form. It is with the view to aid and encourage such of our friends only that these simple directions are offered: and this fact, we trust, will disarm adverse criticism from those who may consider such trivial matters, as doubtless they will appear to experienced cultivators, unnecessary.

We shall take it for granted that the garden, new or old, in which the trees are to be planted, has received all the attention—in the way of trenching, draining, division, by walks, into squares, beds and borders—that is intended to be given to it, merely remarking that these operations are important, subsoil drainage especially so, unless there be naturally a well-drained, porous sub-soil, from two to four feet beneath the surface, so that the subsoil water shall be carried off quickly after heavy rains. This is not more necessary for fruit trees than for other garden products; there is, therefore, nothing special in recommending it.

Time to Plant Deciduous Fruit Trees.

—For the ordinary run of deciduous trees, or summer fruits, as they are sometimes, but incorrectly, called, such as peaches, plums, apples, pears, cherries, etc., the best months in which to plant are May and June. The trees should be procured and planted as early in these months as possible, unless, as happens sometimes, the season turns out unfavourable. Occasionally the young trees in the nurseries have not matured their growth by that time sufficiently to permit their removal, and the ordinary knocking about consequent thereupon, without sustaining

more or less injury. This should be enquired into. Next, when the land is extremely dry or extremely wet, planting should be delayed for a time, to allow such condition to be ameliorated. In either case the trees should be procured as early in June as they are fit, and temporarily planted under shelter, until the land becomes nicely workable.

Suitable Soil.—It will seldom happen that the land chosen for a garden is so harsh and lumpy that finer soil will have to be brought to cover the roots; but this should be done when such is the case. When the land is lumpy, but the lumps can be crushed with a blow from the back of a spade, it will do for planting the trees in. We do not approve of the use of either manure, compost, or strange soil, for covering the roots, if it can be avoided.

Preparation of Trees for Planting.

—When the trees are unpacked and appear shrivelled, they should have their roots placed in water, and be wholly covered from the wind for a couple or three days before planting, either finally or temporarily, so that the shrivelling may disappear; if it do not, they are spoiled, and need not be planted.

Distance Apart.—The most convenient plan is to plant the trees in rows, about ten feet from the walks which divide the garden into squares or beds, and not nearer to each other than twenty-five or thirty feet. Of course we speak only of planting where kitchen garden crops are to be grown with the fruit trees—a plan we most decidedly recommend for ordinary private gardening. If carried out with judgment, as to crops and seasons, the plan favours both the vegetable and the fruit crops. The beds may be as broad as six or eight rods, by double or treble that measurement in length, but there should be no trees in them, except the rows along the walks, as before mentioned.

Method of Planting.—In getting the trees ready, all broken and bruised roots should be taken off by a sharp knife, and with a clean cut. Two persons, one with the tree and the other the spade, should operate.

Planting and Management of Fruit Trees—continued.

A hole should be made just deep and wide enough to admit the root. The person holding the tree places it in the hole, spreads the roots as horizontally as possible, and leading from the stem to the circumference of the hole. Having got the tree in position, the spadesman drops, by small spadefuls, earth over the roots. The tree, when the roots are covered, is shaken (wriggled) from side to side, with a slightly up and down motion as well, a little more earth being added the while. When the hole is nearly full, the soil must be trodden firmly, but not too heavily, with the foot, to secure the tree firmly in the soil, and in an upright position. Care should also be taken that the row be kept straight—a very simple matter if not forgotten. After treading and putting the tree upright, the hole should be filled, when the tree ought not to be deeper in the ground than it had previously grown, except perhaps an inch or so to allow for the subsidence of the soil.

How to Secure the Trees after Planting.—Each plant should then have a stake driven into the soil close to them—about four feet will be long enough—which should be tied to it near the top, using some soft material not likely to injure the bark. This is all that is necessary to know about planting the ordinary deciduous fruit trees.

How to Plant Evergreen Fruit Trees.—Orange and lemon trees are planted just in the same way, but these ought to have a plot to themselves, as their habit precludes vegetable culture among them. They should be planted earlier—April or May—unless severe drought has been prevalent, so as to render them delicate. It is very risky to plant them in Spring or late Winter, for if they survive they are very likely to remain unhealthy for years after. They move best in warm, moist weather between the two growths of Summer. The difficulty is that, at the time, they will not bear long carriage in packages. If the locality be frosty, orange trees planted in April or May should have some bough shelter until Winter passes.

First Pruning Young Trees.—When the deciduous trees begin to grow they should be headed back to the height fixed upon from the trunk. If there be no lateral branches, three buds only should be allowed to push out to form the head of the tree. This will generally be the case with apples and pears, but peaches and such like will often have several lateral branches.

Cut the leader to the height required, and cut off all the laterals except three near the top; these should be left to form the head, but should be shortened.

Grape Vines (position in the Garden.)

—Grape vines may be planted at the back of the borders, next the boundary fence of the garden, to which they can be trained; or they may be planted near to the walks like the fruit trees, but nearer to them, say two or three feet back from the border. Or a trellis may be made over one of the walks for the American grapes. A square of the garden, or, still better, in view of appearance and for convenience in sulphuring, a special plot should be devoted to vines.

Distance Apart.—The ordinary grapes should be planted five feet apart each way, in straight lines, that the plough may be used either across or along the vineyard. If the land be rich and deep, the distance between the vines should be increased from that named to six or seven, and, when very fertile, even eight feet. The American grapes do better on a trellis, as the training and pruning that suits them best is quite different from that employed for other grapes. These may be planted ten or twelve feet apart, along each side of a trellis, which extends over a broad walk. The cuttings of either class must be procured in Autumn, May being the best month both for procuring the cuttings and for planting them. Rooted plants may be used instead of cuttings, the advantage being fruit a season sooner. If the plants are one year old—they ought not to be more—the shoots should be pruned, leaving two buds only on the ordinary grape, and three on the American for the trellis. The same care recommended in planting fruit trees ought to be observed in planting rooted vines.

Other Fruits—Guavas, cherimoyers, and loquats are best planted in convenient spots about the pleasure grounds, if there be such. These, with bananas and plantains, are of course only adapted for warm districts near the sea. The only remark that need be made in regard to planting these and all other trees or plants, either evergreens or such as are generally distributed in pots, is, that they should be planted out the first favourable opportunity after February. They will grow planted at any time, but seldom succeed so well if planted at any other season than Autumn and early Winter, or as they do planted about March; Spring generally being about the least suitable of all seasons.

FRUIT TREES.

APPLES.

APPL E TREES do best in compact sandy loam (worse in stiff impacting clay), with shelter from the west and south. Newly planted trees generally grow too fast; therefore, for them, the land should *not be deeply trenched*, or, if so, it should be allowed to lie two seasons before planting. Over-strong growth should be checked from the beginning, either by pruning the roots or branches in Winter, or pinching back the growing shoots in Summer.

Plant none but clean trees; and if the American aphid appears, attack it at once. Dress the affected trees or parts with "Gishurst's Compound." Examine trees frequently; towards the Autumn and up to June examine daily.

ABBREVIATIONS.

1, signifies Large. 2, Medium size. 3, Small.

Use—K., signifies Kitchen. D., Dessert.

Season, or Time of Ripening—E., signifies Early. M., Medium. L., Late.

1s. 6d. each; 15s. per dozen.

Name.	Size.	Use.	Season.	Description.
Adam's Pearmain	1	D.	L.	Beautiful, of excellent quality
Alexander	1	K.	M.	A large showy apple
Alfriston	1	K.	L.	One of the best, with a fine acidity
Annie Elizabeth	1	K.	L.	Excellent, a good keeper
Api, or Lady Apple	3	D.	L.	Crisp, juicy, and sweet
Beauty of Kent	1	K.	M.	Large, very showy, and fine quality
Bedfordshire Foundling	1	K.	L.	Excellent, and very prolific
Bellefleur	1	K.D.	L.	A fine sauce apple, very large
Blenheim Orange	1	K.D.	L.	One of the most valuable for all uses
Boston Russet	2	D.	L.	First-rate, flavour, rich
Brabant Bellefleur	1	K.D.	L.	Large, tender and juicy
Caldwell's Keeper	1	K.	L.	Handsome and excellent
Calville Blanche	1	K.D.	L.	Tender, delicate, and highly perfumed
Celini	2	K.D.	M.	Beautiful, excellent, and prolific
Cherry Crab	3	D.	M.	Very handsome
Christmas Kitchen	2	K.	M.	Excellent size and quality
Claygate Pearmain	2	D.	L.	An abundant bearer, and first-rate
Cleopatra	2	K.D.	L.	One of the best, and keeps well
Cornish Gilliflower	2	D.	L.	Highly flavoured and good
Cox's Orange Pippin	2	D.	L.	One of the best, highly perfumed
Crab French	1	K.	L.	An immense bearer and remarkable keeper
Devonshire Quarrenden	2	D.	E.	One of the best early apples
Dickson's Emperor	1	K.D.	L.	Excellent for all purposes
Duchesse d'Oldenberg	2	D.	L.	Flesh brisk and juicy
Downton Pippin	2	D.	M.	A seedling from Golden Pippin
Early Almond	2	D.	E.	Good and prolific
Early Strawberry	2	D.	E.	Tender, sub-acid, and sweet
Fairy	3	D.	L.	Rich brisk flavour
Gloria Mundii	1	K.	M.	Handsome, with soft tender flesh
Golden Nonpareil	3	D.	L.	Excellent table fruit
" Pippin	3	D.	L.	The queen of the dessert
" Russet	2	D.	L.	Very rich, with high aroma
Gooseberry Pippin	3	D.	L.	A first-rate apple
Governor Glade's Red Streak	2	K.D.	M.	Prolific, said not to blight
Gravenstein	1	K.D.	L.	High spicy flavour, excellent
Italian Red	1	K.D.	L.	A fine high coloured apple
Juneating	3	D.	E.	One of the earliest
Keswick Codlin	3	K.	E.	Very productive and early

Fruit Trees—continued.

APPLES—continued.

Name.	Size.	Use.	Season.	Description.
Lemon Pippin	2	K.D.	L.	One of the best for baking
Lord Burleigh	2	D.	L.	Splendid dessert apple
Lord Nelson	1	K.D.	L.	Showy, first rate quality
Lord Lennox	2	D.	M.	An excellent apple
Manx's Codlin	2	K.	L.	Prolific and valuable
Margil	3	D.	L.	Very rich, keeps well
Mere de Menage	1	K.	L.	Very large and handsome
Mobbs' Royal	1	K.	L.	Extra large and good
New York Pippin	2	D.	L.	Very fine dessert apple
Newton Pippin	2	D.	L.	Handsome and excellent
Nonpareil Scarlet	2	K.	L.	Excellent for baking and drying
Norfolk Beefing	2	D.	E.	A good early kind, and does not blight
Peach (Irish)	1	K.D.	M.	Very large, handsome, and an abundant bearer
Prince Bismarck	2	D.	E.	Very handsome, highly aromatic
Red Astrachan	2	K.D.	M.	A good market apple
„ Caldwell	1	K.	M.	A large showy apple
„ German	3	D.	E.	Excellent and delicious
„ Quarrenden	2	K.D.	L.	Handsome and excellent
Reinette du Canada	2	D.	L.	One of the highest flavour
Ribston Pippin	1	K.	L.	Large, striped, good
Round Winter Nonsuch	1	K.	L.	Excellent for kitchen use
Royal Russet	2	D.	M.	Beautiful, of second rate quality
Scarlet Pearmain	1	K.	L.	Very large and excellent
Striped Beefing	2	K.D.	L.	Keeps remarkably well
Stone Pippin	1	D.	M.	Very large showy fruit
Triomphe de Luxembourg	1	K.D.	E.	Good early apple
W. E. Gladstone	1	K.	M.	First rate, requires but little sugar
Waltham Abbey Seedling	1	K.	M.	A fine large cooking apple
Watson's Dumpling	2	D.	L.	Very good size and quality
Wheeler's Russet	1	K.D.	L.	Excellent for both purposes
White Spanish Reinette	2	K.D.	L.	Excellent market apple
Winter Pearmain	2	K.D.	E.	Very tender and highly flavoured
Worcester Pearmain	1	K.D.	E.	Fine flavour, showy, valuable for all uses
Wormsley Pippin	1	K.	L.	One of the best
Yorkshire Greening	1	K.	L.	

AMERICAN.

Name.	Size.	Use.	Season.	Description.
Aromatic Carolina	1	D.	E.	Large, rich, and aromatic
Baldwin	2	K.	L.	Yellow, striped red, with a rich sub-acid flavour
Bedford, new	1	D.	M.	Large, red, Pearmain flavour
Betty Geeson	1	K.	L.	Firm, crisp, and acid, a great bearer
Buncomb, or Red Winter Pearmain	1	K.D.	L.	Large, oblong, greenish yellow, nearly covered with deep carmine, tender, juicy, and highly flavoured, a splendid keeper and abundant bearer
Cannon Pearmain	1	K.D.	L.	Firm, rich, and spicy, mild, sub-acid, first-rate keeper
Carolina Red June	2	D.	E.	Very red, tender, juicy, and sub-acid, keeps well, a splendid market apple, the most valuable early apple in Illinois
Carter's Blue	1	D.	M.	Very large and crisp with a rich aroma
Chestona	2	D.	L.	A fine keeping apple
Clayton	2	K.	L.	Very large, crisp, and acid
Defiance	2	K.D.	E.	Very sweet and juicy
Disharoon	1	D.	L.	Crisp, sweet, and good flavour
Dougherty	1	K.D.	L.	A splendid winter apple
Great Unknown	1	K.	L.	Very large, of first-rate quality
Grimes' Golden Pippin	2	D.	L.	Rich, yellow, highly flavoured, and handsome
Jewett's Best	1	K.D.	E.	Yellow, with red cheek, sub-acid, very good
Julian	1	D.	E.	Yellow, with bright crimson stripes, crisp, juicy, sub-acid, and highly flavoured, a beautiful fruit and very productive, one of the best summer apples
Kentucky Red Streak	2	K.D.	L.	Good and productive
Kittageskee	2	K.D.	L.	Flesh firm, spicy, juicy, and highly flavoured, very prolific, and good keeper, tree of luxuriant growth
Meyer's Nonpareil	1	K.D.	L.	Yellow, splashed red, excellent sub-acid flavour
Nickajack	1	K.D.	L.	Large, dull red-striped, flesh firm, sub-acid, and very good ; a great bearer and splendid keeper
Red warrior	1	K.	L.	Large, red, very good
Rome Beauty	1	K.D.	L.	Fine shape, hardy and good bearer
Shockley	2	D.	L.	Yellow, crimson cheek, flesh firm and sweet ; the tree bears young, and produces large and regular crops : one of the most popular apples in America.
Sonoma	2	K.	L.	Good keeper, and of the best for cooking
Stevenson's Winter	1	K.D.	L.	Firm, juicy, and a regular bearer
Toccoa	1	D.	E.	Yellow striped and highly flavoured
Webb's Winter	2	D.	M.	Yellow, good, and productive
Yates	3	K.D.	L.	Dark red, with white dots, flesh firm, juicy, and very aromatic ; immense bearer and good keeper

Anderson & Co., Seedsmen, 216 and 218 Pitt Street, Sydney.

Fruit Trees—continued.

APPLES (Least liable to Blight).

This list includes some first-class varieties but little affected with blight, and likely to prove of great service to small or private growers.

Name.	Size.	Use.	Season.	Description.
Baxter's	1	K.	M.	A splendid cooking apple
Billey's Seedling	2	K.D.	L.	An abundant cropper, and first-rate market apple
Christmas Kitchen	2	K.	E.	Prolific and excellent
Devonshire Quarrenden	2	D.	E.	One of the best early apples
Five Crown Pippen	2	K.D.	M.	One of the best for baking, keeps well
Irish Peach	2	D.	E.	Very early and good
Jupp's Surprise	2	D.	E.	Coloured, aromatic, sure cropper
Maiden's Blush	1	K.D.	L.	Flesh tender, pleasant, and sub-acid
New England Pigeon.. ..	1	D.	M.	Crisp, juicy and excellent
Northern Spy	1	D.	L.	Tender and delicious
Red Caldwell	2	K.D.	M.	A good market apple
Scott's Red Streak	2	D.	M.	Firm, crisp, and juicy
Shepherd's Perfection	2	D.	L.	A first-class apple, handsome, and of good flavour
Ward's Seedling	2	K.D.	M.	Of good quality, and an immense bearer
Willis Late	2	K.D.	L.	Of good quality, handsome, a fine market apple
Winter Majeting	1	K.	L.	Flesh firm, agreeable acid flavour
" Pearmain	2	K.	D.	An excellent market apple

APPLES (Suitable for Small Gardens).

Winter Majeting	Adams' Pearmain	Boston Russet	Cox's Pomona
Winter Pearmain	Irish Peach	Duchesse d'Oldenberg	Celini
Christmas Kitchen	Newtown Pippin	Reinnette du Canada	Alexander
Northern Spy	Five Crown Pippin	Gravenstein	

The above are selected as good bearers, comparative freedom from the effects of American blight, and as securing abundance of fruit early and late, rather than any extra high character for flavour. Any of them would be profitable in a small garden. The use, season for ripening, and description can be seen in the main list, so that a suitable selection of any number may be made according to fancy.

PEARS.

1s. 6d. each; 15s. per dozen.

Name.	Size.	Use.	Season.	Description.
Alexandre Bivort	2	D.	E.	A splendid richly flavoured, late, melting pear
Ambrosia	2	D.	E.	Prolific, tender, and melting
Aston Town.. ..	3	D.	M.	First quality, tree vigorous and prolific
Bergamot Autumn	3	D.	L.	A fine old pear, with peculiar flavour
" d'Esperen	2	D.	L.	Richly flavoured, first-rate
" Gansel's	1	D.	M.	Melting, and richly flavoured
" White	1	D.	L.	Excellent
Beurre d'Amaulais	1	D.	M.	Melting, buttery, and rich
" d'Arenberg	2	D.	L.	Juicy, vinous, perfumed
" Bosc.. ..	1	D.	L.	First-rate, rich, and aromatic
" Brown	1	D.	M.	Richly flavoured, with high aroma, good bearer
" Clairgeau	1	D.	M.	Handsome, crisp, juicy, and sweet
" Diel	1	D.	L.	Tender, melting, and rich, good bearer
" Easter	1	D.	L.	Buttery, melting, a valuable late pear
" Rance	1	D.	L.	One of the most valuable late pears
" Van Mons	2	D.	L.	Excellent, buttery, and melting
Black Achan.. ..	2	D.	L.	Flesh tender, rich, melting, sugary
Bon Chretien Ture	1	K.	L.	Large and good
" Williams	1	D.	M.	A perfumed and highly esteemed pear
Broompark	2	D.	L.	Excellent, rich, and musky
Chaumontel	1	D.	L.	Highly perfumed, buttery, and melting
China	2	D.	L.	Good for preserving
Citron des Carmes	3	K.	M.	A delicious early pear, liable to crack
Christmas	3	D.	E.	A small pear, of little value
Colmar d'Arenberg	1	D.	E.	Handsome, but coarse
" Passe	2	K.D.	M.	A prolific, fine, melting pear
Compte de Lamy	1	D.	L.	One of the most delicious
" de Paris.. ..	1	D.	L.	Melting, tender, sugary, and rich
Crasanne	1	D.	L.	Excellent
" Althorpe	2	D.	L.	A first-rate pear, good bearer
" Winter	2	D.	L.	Very late, keeps well
Doyenne Goubault	1	D.	L.	Very large and rich
Duchess de Angouleme	1	D.	L.	A good pear, sometimes coarse grained
Flemish Beauty	1	D.	M.	First-rate, melting
Fordante d'Antomme	1	D.	M.	Tender, juicy, and melting, delicious
Glou Morceau	2	D.	M.	Above medium size, first-rate

Anderson & Co., Seedsmen, 216 and 218 Pitt Street, Sydney.

Fruit Trees—continued.

PEARS—continued.

Name.	Size.	Use.	Season.	Description.
Jargonelle	1	D.	L.	The best of early pears
Kissing Point (St. Germain) ..	1	D.	L.	Very large and good
Large Flat Baking	1	K.	L.	First-rate, hangs very late
Louise Bonne of Jersey	2	D.	M.	Buttery, with brisk vinous flavour
Marie Louise	1	D.	M.	One of the richest flavoured and best known
Napoleon	1	D.	L.	First-rate, melting
Peach	1	D.	L.	Sugary, juicy, vinous, highly perfumed; large and early
Swan's Egg	2	D.	M.	A very excellent pear, and bears well
" (St. John's)	1	K.	L.	Good for stewing
Windsor or Cape	1	D.	M.	A hardy and good market pear
Winter Nelis	2	D.	L.	Buttery, richly flavoured, and prolific

PEARS (suitable for Small Gardens).

The following varieties have been selected as good croppers, comparatively youthful bearers, and suitable for keeping up a continuous supply, either for dessert or for the kitchen, from the earliest to the latest of the Pear season; that is, with proper care in the storing through the whole year. For description, time of ripening, &c., the main list can be referred to in order to select any portion of the above that may suit the views of the person selecting.

Jargonelle	Kissing Point	Winter Nelis	China
Beurre Brown	Windsor	Marie Louise	Bergamot d'Esperen
" Diel	Crasanne Althorpe	Colmar d'Arenberg	Gloü Morceau
" Rance	Large Flat Baking	Colmar Passe	Bon Cretien Turc

APRICOTS.

THE Apricot requires a dry warm soil, and well drained.

1s. 6d. each; 15s. per dozen.

Name.	Season.	Description.
Angoumois Hative	E.	Rich and briskly flavoured
Beauge	L.	Very large, with Moorpark flavour
Black American	M.	Partaking of the character of the American Plum, but hardier
Breda	M.	Small, nicely flavoured
Bush Peach	M.	Large, rich, juicy, one of the best
Canino Grosso	L.	A fine large fruit, tree robust
Elruge	M.	Juicy, rich, and excellent
Grosse Pêche	L.	Very large, rich, juicy, one of the finest
Hative d'Auvergne	E.	High flavoured and very prolific
Hemskirk	E.	Large, rich, juicy, allied to Moorpark
Kaisha	M.	Medium size, transparent, juicy and agreeable
Large Red (Rivers')	L.	Very large, rich, juicy, first-rate
Late Royal George	L.	Of excellent quality
Late Warwick	L.	Excellent flavour
Montgamet	M.	Flesh firm and agreeably acid, used for preserving
Moorpark Temples	M.	Large, juicy, rich, and excellent, one of the best
Orange	M.	Above medium size, hardy, good
Oullin's Early Peach	E.	Large size, delicious flavour
Pale Superb	L.	Large, handsome, and excellent
Peach	L.	Large and juicy, with a somewhat musky flavour
Pennant Hills Oval	E.	Medium size, good, and prolific
Red Masculine	E.	Small, juicy, with a musky flavour
Royal	M.	Large and good
Shipley's (Blenheim)	E.	Large, very productive, and early
Turkey	L.	Medium size, sub-acid, good for preserving

APRICOTS (for Small Gardens).

The following varieties may be chosen as the surest bearers, and for earliness and lateness in ripening.

Breda	Pale Superb	Moorpark
Pennant Hills Oval	Peach	Shipley's
Musch Musch	Red Masculine	Royal

Anderson & Co., Seedsmen, 216 and 218 Pitt Street, Sydney.

Fruit Trees—continued.

CHERIMOYER

(or Custard Apple).

A delicious tropical fruit, but succeeds well here, in warm sheltered situations, with alluvial or sandy soils, well situated as to subsoil drainage.

Name.	Description.	2s. each.
Rough Fruited	An easily grown and delicious fruit	

CHERRIES.

1s. 6d. each; 15s. per dozen.

Cherries thrive exceedingly well in our more elevated and cooler districts. The best soil for the cherry is one not over rich, but free or friable, a sandy loam having the preference—a well drained subsoil being essential to sustained success. Clays, or any strong stiff soils that will hold water, are unfit for cherry culture. Like other stone fruits, they require plenty of moisture in early spring to secure good crops. A few varieties succeed moderately well near Sydney, but the winter is not sufficiently pronounced to suit the majority.

Name.	Description.
Archduke	Large, very rich and good
Aston	Very large and delicious
Belle Agathe	Bears in clusters, of good flavour, hangs very late, and birds will not touch it
Belle d'Orleans	Flesh yellow, tender, juicy, and rich; one of the best and earliest cherries
Bigarreau	Large and richly flavoured
„ Napoleon	Large, late, rich flavoured
„ de Holland	Large, handsome, juicy, and sweet
Black Eagle	Medium size, rich and delicious
„ Heart	An old favourite
„ Tartarian	Large, half tender and rich
Bowyer's Early Heart	Small, excellent, early and prolific
Claremont	Pale, excellent for cooking
Downton	Large and delicious
Elton	Large, very rich and luscious
Empress Eugenie	Large, an excellent early cherry
Florence	Large, richly flavoured, and late
Kirtland's Mammoth	Very large, late, juicy and sweet, magnificent cherry
Knight's Early Black	A richly flavoured early kind
Late Duke	Very fine, late and prolific
May Duke	Very good, one of our best croppers, the surest bearer in Sydney climate
Morello	Large, the best for bottling or preserving
Planchory	Very large, clear bright red, yellow flesh, tender, sub-acid, and a great bearer; late
Reine Hortense	Very large, with a sweet acidulous juice
Royal Duke	Prolific and excellent
Scarlet Bigarreau	Large, transparent, sweet, and excellent
St. Margaret's	Very large, firm, sweet, briskly sub-acid
Waterloo	Large, tender, juicy and sweet
Werder's Early Black	Very large, tender, juicy, with a very sweet and rich flavour
White Heart	Half tender, sweet and pleasant

CHERRIES (Selection for Small Gardens).

Bigarreau Napoleon	Belle d'Orleans	Elton
May Duke	Black Tartarian	Florence
Morello	Belle Agathe	Rheine Hortense
Kirtland's Mammoth	Downton	

FIGS.

1s. 6d. each; 15s. per dozen.

This delicious fruit can be grown with success in the poorest soils, and amongst rocks and stones, where little else can be cultivated. They, however, can be most successfully cultivated in soils of a calcareous and sandy nature, and fail oftenest in clay soils, when the seasons are either excessively dry or excessively wet, unless the subsoil drainage is deep and effective.

Name.	Description.
Angelique	Medium size, good free bearer
Black Genoa	Large, juicy, sweet and rich
„ Ischia	Medium size, sweet, rich, and good

Fruit Trees—continued.

FIGS—continued.

Name.	Description.
Black Italian	Much esteemed for its flavour
Blue Provence	Small, richly-flavoured, and abundant bearer
Brown Ischia	Medium size, rich, and prolific
" Turkey	Large, very luscious, one of the best
Brunswick	Very large, rich, and excellent
Bull's No. 1	One of the best yet introduced
Castle Kennedy	A large and handsome early fig, and an abundant bearer.
Early Violet	Small, sweet, and abundant bearer
Early Prolific	Medium sized, good flavour, and an immense cropper
Fique d'Or	Very large, rich and excellent
Green Ischia	Medium size, richly flavoured
Large Black Genoa	A splendid market fig, immense size, and free bearer
Large Blue	Very large, but somewhat coarse
Marseilles White	An excellent and delicious fig
Singleton Perpetual	Rich and sugary
Small Blue	An excellent and fine flavoured variety
Smyrna	Excellent for drying
White Bourjassotte	Greenish yellow skin, with dark-red flesh, distinct and good
" Genoa	Large and first-rate
" Ischia	See "Green Ischia"
" Provence	Luscious and excellent
Yellow Ischia	Sweet, rich, and excellent

FIGS—(Selection for Small Gardens).

Black Genoa
 " Provence
Early Violet

Brunswick
Large Blue
Black Italian

Smyrna
White Genoa
Castle Kennedy

GUAVAS.

1s. 6d. each.

Of easy culture in climates not colder than that of Sydney; preferring good and deep soil, but will grow in inferior. Particularly esteemed for their jelly, which is very delicious.

Name.	Description.
Purple	A most useful fruit, as well as a handsome shrub
White	Very free bearer; aromatic flavour
Yellow	The largest of the Guavas
Parker's Hybrid (new)	Very large and of superior flavour; requires a warm situation; 2s. 6d. each

MEDLARS.

1s. 6d. each.

This fruit, a favourite in England, should not be gathered until the leaves begin to fall. It should then be stored until it gets quite brown and soft. It thrives well here, and requires very trifling attention, and is not particular as to soil.

Name.	Description.
Dutch	Very large
Monstrous	The largest
Nottingham	Small, but excellent flavour
Royal	Large and of good flavour

MULBERRIES.

Name.	Description.	s. d.
Black or English	A most useful fruit for all purposes, hardy and immense cropper	1 6
Cape	A fast-growing tree, useful for shelter, fruit small, useful for culinary purposes	1 0
Downing's Everbearing	An estimable variety fruit, 1½ inches long, flesh juicy, rich, and sugary, with a sprightly vinous flavour. Tree very vigorous and productive, continuing over six weeks in season	1 6
Hick's Everbearing	A rapid growing shade tree, producing fruit in immense quantities, of a sweet sub-acid flavour, continuing to ripen for a period of three months	1 6
Prolific	A wonderful bearer, producing three or four crops a year; fruit useful for both table and kitchen	1 6
White Chinese	A fine free growing tree, fruiting very early, useful for kitchen or dessert	1 6

Anderson & Co., Seedsmen, 216 and 218 Pitt Street, Sydney.

Fruit Trees—continued.

NECTARINES.

1s. 6d. each ; 15s. per dozen.

Any well and deeply drained soil will suit this fruit ; but it cannot attain perfection without abundance of moisture in Spring and Summer ; with that supplied we can produce the finest in the world.

<i>Name</i>	<i>Season.</i>	<i>Description.</i>
Albert Victor	M.	Size monstrous, melting and delicious
Balgowan	E.	Large, melting, and excellent
Chatsworth Late	L.	Very large, good for cooking
Cowper's	L.	Large clingstone, good when shrivelled
Elruge	M.	Medium size; and of the very best
Hardwicke	L.	Large and prolific
Hedley's Keeping	L.	Large and delicious
Hunt's Tawny	E.	Flesh yellow and melting
Humboldt	L.	Medium size, melting
Lord Napier	E.	Medium size, an abundant bearer
Newington Early	E.	Rather large, a good early clingstone
Oldenburgh	L.	Medium size, excellent, valuable for its lateness
Pitmaston Orange	E.	Large, deep yellow, juicy, rich, and excellent
Red Roman	M.	A clingstone, good when shrivelled
Rivers' Orange	E.	Like Pitmaston's Orange, but bears more profusely
Scarlet	M.	Medium size, highly colored and good
Seedling Stanwick	L.	A seedling, large and of better color than the original, and does not crack
Stanwick	L.	Large, rich, sugary, melting, and delicious
Stanwick Elruge	M.	Very fine clingstone, cannot be surpassed
Sydney Market	M.	Large, melting and richly flavoured
Victoria	M.	Like Stanwick, but ripens a month earlier
Weeping	L.	Large, excellent for cooking and preserving
Willis' White	M.	Slightly marked with red, handsome and very good

NECTARINES (Selection for Small Gardens).

Scarlet
Elruge
Seedling Stanwick

Newington Early
Oldenburgh
Weeping

Red Roman
Rivers' Orange
Albert Victor

ORANGES.

18s. per dozen.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Description.</i>
Acme	A fine free growing prolific variety, with thin fine skin
Allsop's Gem	Excellent, of medium size, skin smooth and thin
Bahia or Navel	Large, the king of oranges ; likes a warm situation
Blood or Maltese	Medium size, remarkable for the blood color of its flesh
Compuda	Large and hardy tree, fine cropper
Cumquat	Small, for preserving
Mandarin Canton	Large, crops well
„ Emperor of China	Similar to Canton, but somewhat larger
„ Thorney	Like the Emperor, but smaller, and perhaps more highly flavoured
„ Scarlet	Fruit large, very flat, free bearer
Parramatta	Very large, coarse, hardy and prolific
Queen	Good for market, hardy and prolific
Rio	Large, well flavoured, and good
Sabina	Distinct, very large, and prolific
Seville	Bitter, for preserving
Siletta	Small, handsome, and good
St. Iago	A fine large fruit, solid, and handsome
St. Michael's	Large, thin-skinned, weighty, and the best of all for exportation
Tangerine	A nice preserving orange
Teneriffe	Medium size, almost equal to St. Michael's
Willis' Siletta	Handsome and distinct ; thin-skinned and well flavoured

LEMONS.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Description.</i>
Common	Well known, rough skinned, <i>1s. each</i>
Lisbon	The best for all purposes, <i>1s. 6d. each</i>
Heong Long	Fruit very large, <i>1s. 6d. each</i>
Lisbon Thornless	Fruit very large, hardy, and prolific, <i>1s. 6d. each</i>

Anderson & Co., Seedsmen, 216 and 218 Pitt Street, Sydney.

Fruit Trees—continued.

LIMES.

1s. 6d. each.

Name.	Description.
East Indian	Hardy and prolific ; fruit of first-rate quality
Persian or Sweet	Sweet and pleasant flavour
West Indian	Small and excellent ; best for lime juice

SHADDOCKS.

2s. 6d. each.

Name.	Description.
Common	Very large, with sour juice
Blood	Large, solid, juice sweet, excellent for preserving
Manilla	Small, juice sweet, tree highly ornamental

CITRONS.

2s. 6d. each.

Bengal	Dwarf	Mazzi
Common	Knight	Spurways

PEACHES.

1s. 6d. each ; 15s. per dozen

Sand or sandy loam is decidedly the best soil for producing fine peaches, whether size or quality be the aim. Any soil, however, will produce good fruit if it possesses ample subsoil drainage, and receives sufficient moisture between the time of flowering and the ripening of the fruit. They require a good deal of what we may term rough pruning. The English style of pruning the peach and nectarine will not suit in this colony ; the Summer growth is altogether too great for that. The bearing wood must not be cut back, but should be thinned only ; the leading branches should be shortened, and all superfluous growth cut clean away.

Name.	Season.	Description.
Abec	E. .. .	A delicious melting peach
Albert	E. .. .	Large, melting, and excellent
Anderson's Late	L. .. .	A fine late clingstone variety
Baldwin's Late	L. .. .	A peach of excellent quality
Barney Mayho	L. .. .	Large, melting, and excellent
Barrington	M. .. .	Large slipstone, ripe in June
Bellegarde	E. .. .	Melting and delicious
Chatsworth Yellow	M. .. .	Fruit very large, of good quality, clingstone
Crimson Galande	M. .. .	Medium size, melting, and delicious
Clingstone Noblesse	M. .. .	Juicy, and highly flavoured
Cannon's Monstor	L. .. .	Medium size, rich, and juicy
Double Montague	E. .. .	Tender and melting, with a sugary and vinous flavour
Early Albert	E. .. .	Very large, good for cooking
" Newington	E. .. .	Above medium size, rich and agreeable
" Alfred	E. .. .	Very large, of delicious flavour
" Silver	E. .. .	An excellent freestone, very large and late
" York	E. .. .	Above medium size, excellent clingstone
Emert's Large	L. .. .	Small, sweet, and agreeable ; suitable for Queensland
Flat China	E. .. .	Large, a splendid peach ; good market
Frazer's Newington	E. .. .	Large, rich, and melting, rather coarse
George the Fourth	M. .. .	Medium size, rich, and melting
Goliath	M. .. .	Large and showy
Grosse Mignonne	M. .. .	One of the very best mid-season peaches
(Early)	E. .. .	Medium size, very juicy, and vinous
Italian Red	L. .. .	Extra large and excellent
" Yellow	L. .. .	One of the largest, a splendid peach
Lady Palmerston	M. .. .	Large, excellent bouquet
Lord Palmertson	L. .. .	One of the largest and best late peaches, flesh firm, and richly flavoured
Malta	M. .. .	Large, rich, vinous, juicy, highly flavoured

Fruit Trees—continued.

PEACHES—continued.

Name.	Season.	Description.
Noblesse ..	M. ..	Large, sweet, juicy, and luscious
" (Shepherd's) ..	L. ..	Large and excellent late peach
Red Magdalen ..	M. ..	Below medium size, firm, rich, sugary, and vinous
Red Nectarine ..	M. ..	A Syrian peach of great excellence
Reine de Verges ..	L. ..	Very large and juicy, with a rich vinous flavour
Royal George ..	E. ..	Medium size, one of the best early peaches
Salway ..	L. ..	Medium size, melting, juicy, and highly flavoured
Shanghai ..	M. ..	Large, very good, an excellent market peach
Stump the World ..	M. ..	Very large, melting, rich, and delicious
Walburton Admirable ..	L. ..	Large, one of the best late peaches, melting, and rich
Weeping ..	M. ..	Large and good, tree with a weeping habit
Willis' Red June ..	L. ..	Excellent, showy, late peach
Yellow Mundi ..	L. ..	Excellent for preserving

PEACHES (Selection for Small Gardens).

Flat China	Grosse Mignonne	Mignonne
Royal George	Red June	Italian Yellow
Shanghai	Malta	Walburton Admirable

PLUMS.

1s. 6d. each ; 15s. per dozen.

Plums thrive magnificently in our cool highlands, in seasons when Spring and Summer are fairly moist. About Sydney they, like the cherry, become rather shy bearers. They may, notwithstanding this, be cultivated at Sydney, and near the coast, with reasonable success, by selecting varieties which have already proved themselves prolific in such localities ; at the same time planting them in soil which may be supposed to possess a cool substratum, and by training the trees as near the ground as possible—leaving either very short stems or none at all, and preventing them, by pruning, from growing as tall as they are naturally inclined to do. The kind of soil is little matter so long as the subsoil, three or four feet under the surface, is porous and well drained, either artificially or naturally.

Name.	Use.	Season.	Description.
American Damson ..	K. L.	..	Juicy, sweet, and richly flavoured
Angelina Burdett ..	D. M.	..	Large, a richly flavoured plum
Belgian Purple ..	K.D. E.	..	Rich and excellent
Black Damson ..	K. E.	..	Small, very prolific
Bryanstone Gage ..	D. M.	..	Equal in quality to Green Gage, but larger and later
Coe's Golden Drop ..	K.D. M.	..	Very large, excellent for both purposes
" Late Red ..	D. L.	..	Small, Red, and Round, very good
Damson ..	K. M.	..	Good for preserving
" Prune ..	K. M.	..	Small, and generally preferred for preserving
De Montfort ..	D. E.	..	Tender and melting, a delicious dessert plum
Dennison's Superb ..	D. E.	..	Large, first-rate, equal to Green Gage
Diamond ..	K. L.	..	Very large, the best for preserving or cooking
Early Favourite ..	D. L.	..	Juicy, sweet, and of excellent flavour
" Orleans ..	K.D. E.	..	Medium size, juicy and agreeable
" Prolific ..	K.D. E.	..	A valuable early plum
" South American Red ..	K D. E	..	Small, ornamental, very early
" " Yellow ..	K D. E	..	similar to the above, but yellow
(Prunus Americana, or Cherry Plums)			
Fellemborg ..	K.D. M.	..	Large, oval, excellent
Gage, Blue ..	D. E.	..	Medium size, one of the best
" Green ..	D. E.	..	Medium size, one of the richest
" Purple ..	D. M.	..	Medium size, excellent
Guthrie's Aunt Ann ..	D. M.	..	Large, rich, and juicy
Huling's Superb ..	D. M.	..	Very large, rich, juicy, and excellent
Ickworth Imperatrice ..	D. L.	..	Large, of first-rate quality
Imperiale de Milan ..	K.D. L.	..	Large, excellent for dessert or preserving
Kirk's Golden Yellow ..	D. M.	..	Medium size, good and prolific
Late Black Orleans ..	D. L.	..	An excellent late plum
Louthborough ..	D. E.	..	Large red cooking plum
Magnum Bonum Red ..	K. M.	..	Medium size ; a very heavy and sure cropper.
" White (Egg) ..	K. M.	..	Very large, a good preserving plum
Mitchelson's ..	K. M.	..	Very sweet and juicy, an excellent preserving plum ; immense bearer
Newman's ..	K.D. L.	..	A nice new plum of the Chickasaw type, bright red, cling, and very late
Orleans ..	K D. E.	..	Medium size, a preserving and culinary plum
" Late ..	D. L.	..	An excellent dessert plum
" Lawrence's ..	D. L.	..	Good flavour
Prince Englebert ..	K. M.	..	Very large, delicious when preserved
Prince of Wales ..	K.D. M.	..	Prolific and good
Quetsche St. Martin ..	D. L.	..	A very large yellow plum
Reine Claude de Bayey ..	D. L.	..	Large, first-rate, excellent flavour
Royal de Tours ..	K.D. E.	..	Large and excellent
Royal Hative ..	D. E.	..	Rich and excellent
Standard of England ..	K. E.	..	Medium size, juicy and good
Victoria ..	K. E.	..	Very large, sweet, and juicy
Washington ..	D.K. M.	..	Large, handsome, excellent for preserving
Wild Goose ..	D. E.	..	Bright red, juicy, good quality

Anderson & Co., Seedsmen, 216 and 218 Pitt Street, Sydney.

Fruit Trees—continued.

PLUMS (Selection for Small Gardens).

Newman's
Gages
Black Damson
Black Morocco

Coe's Late Red
Early Orleans
Magnum Bonum
Ickworth Imperatrice

Mitchelson's
Early Prolific
Quetsche St. Martin's
Early South American

PLUMS (Selection of Sorts which bear well in the Sydney and like Climates.

Blue Gage
Coe's Late Red
Early South American (two)

Late Black Orleans
Mitchelson's
Black Damson

Reine Claude de Bavey
Royal Hative
Newman's

QUINCES.

1s. 6d. each; 15s. per dozen.

A most useful fruit for preserves and culinary purposes generally, and may be grown in soils where ordinary fruits will not grow.

Name.	Description.
Apple-shaped	Excellent for stewing
Pear-shaped	Large and good, not so juicy as the apple-shaped
Large Portugal	Very large and good
Orange	Small round fruit, highly perfumed and early
Chinese	Fruit very large, oblong, and said to make a good preserve
Masters' Early	The earliest of all Quinces, very large and of good quality
Rea's Mammoth	Very large and fine

NUT FRUITS.

ALMONDS.

1s. 6d. each; 15s. per dozen.

It is unaccountable that this nut, so commercially valuable, and so largely consumed in this colony, should be so rarely grown among our settlers. It grows with a facility equal to that of the commonest kind of Peaches, and requires far less attention than the best kinds of that fruit, to which it is very closely related.

Name.	Description.	Name.	Description.
Brandon's Jordan	Very large, good bearer	New Nonpareil	Large and sweet
Jordan	Large	Paper Shell	The common sort
		Pollacks	

FILBERTS, &c.

1s. each.

The undermentioned nuts thrive well on the mountains, between the coast and Riverina. They will grow well, but produce little fruit in the immediate neighbourhood of our coast. At Braidwood, and even at Picton and Berrima, Hartley, Mudgee, and Bathurst, they would bear abundantly.

Cob	Northampton Prolific
Hazel	Red Filbert
Cosford	White Filbert
Chestnut (Spanish) (<i>Castanea vesca</i>), 2s. 6d. each	Walnut (<i>Juglans regia</i>), 1s. 6d.
Queensland Nut (<i>Macadamia ternifolia</i>). The best of all nuts, 2s. 6d. each.	

Anderson & Co., Seedsmen, 216 and 218 Pitt Street, Sydney.

FRUITS (VARIOUS).

	<i>s. d.</i>		<i>s. d.</i>
Aberia Caffra (Kie, or Caffir Apple)	1 6 each	Loquat (Japan) (Eriobotrya Japonica)	1 6 each
Chinese Raisin (Hovenia dulcis)	1 6 "	Mango (Mangifera Indica)	10 6 "
Date Plum (Chinese) (Disoypros Kaki)	2 6 "	Pine Apple (Bromelia Ananas). Ordinary sorts ..	1 6 "
Date (Arabian) (Phoenix dactylifera)	1 6 "	Pomegranate (Punica granatum)	2 6 "
Jack Fruit (Artocarpus integrifolia)	5 0 "	Rose Apple (Jambosa Malaccensis)	1 0 "
Japanese Persimmons (Sorts)	2 6 "	Whampee (Cookia punctata)	3 6 "

BANANAS.

This magnificent class of fruit is of the easiest culture, merely requiring warm, sheltered, and moist situations; but cannot be successfully grown without protection in winter in climates colder than that of Sydney. Some of the varieties withstand more cold than others.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Description.</i>
Cavendishii	The well-known dwarf banana, delicious flavour, 3s. 6d. each
Charlotte	A variety of Sapientium, but larger and of finer flavour, 1s. 6d. each
Sapientium	Common bananas, hardy and good, 1s. 6d. each
Sugar Banana	Small fruit, immense bunches, sweet and delicious, 3s. 6d. each

BLACKBERRIES.

1s. each.

These are yet but strangers amongst us, but, even for old acquaintance sake, ought to be introduced on every farm and homestead in the country. The fruits are acceptable, and the plants are ornamental as hedges, covering fences, &c.

Himalayan English Laughton—the best fruit.

CURRANTS.

1s. each.

These favourite wine and jelly fruits are well suited only for our cool highland districts. In the Sydney climate they, in common with their congeners, the gooseberries, do not fruit. The Black Naples, La Fertile, and La Versailles, are the best adapted for culture where the winters are too mild for the general collection.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Description.</i>
Red La Fertile	Large red, a prodigious bearer
„ La Versailles	The best variety yet introduced, fruit red, and nearly double as large as the common, a never-failing cropper

Black Grape Red Dutch White Dutch White Transparent Black Naples

GOOSEBERRIES.

1s. each; 9s. per dozen.

The winters near Sydney are not sufficiently cold to cause this favourite to fruit, but in the highlands of the colony they will fruit as well as in England, and most probably (owing to the greater power of the spring sunshine), when good sorts are cultivated, the fruit will be finer than ever was seen there. There is no reason why, in such parts within sixty or seventy miles of Sydney, gooseberry culture should not become an important industry.

<i>Name</i>	<i>Description</i>
Crown Bob	A favourite red variety
Greenwood	Very large green, thin skin, excellent flavour
General Graham	Large green
Lion's Provider	A fine large red fruit
Lord Crew	Large, late, white

Anderson & Co., Seedsmen, 216 and 218 Pitt Street, Sydney.

Fruits (various)—continued.

GOOSEBERRIES—continued

Name.	Description.
Leveller	Long, smooth, yellow, very large, one of the best
Ploughboy	Long, smooth, light red, one of the best late varieties
Rifleman	Large red, late and first-rate
Roaring Lion	One of the largest, red, oblong
Slaughterman	Dark red, long, early, and good flavour
Warrington	First rate, early red, a great bearer
White Eagle	Large, long, thin skin, flavour good
White Lion	A fine variety
Sulphur	A late yellow variety

GRAPES.

Rooted plants, 6d. each ; or 30s. per hundred, except marked otherwise.

The following is a selection (chiefly table). Many of them are of comparatively recent introduction from England, imported on account of their reputation for beauty and flavour. The remainder are old favourites. There are quite enough varieties to select from, unless for special purposes. A gravelly, stony, or otherwise well-drained subsoil is essential to the successful growth of the grape vine.

Name.	Description.
Angus Frontignan	Bunches medium size, flesh tender
Black Damascus	Berries large, rich flavour, rather shy bearer
Hamburgh	The most useful grape in the colony, sure cropper, and fine flavour
Monukka	Bunch large, berry sweet and seedless ; excellent table grape
Prince	Berries large, oval, juicy, good flavour, excellent table grape
Spanish	Bunches large shouldered and juicy, is. ; berries olive shaped, flesh tender
Tripoli	Bunches large, very sweet and juicy
Bowwood Muscat	Same character as Muscat of Alexandria, only a better bearer
Buckland's Sweetwater	Bunches large, flesh tender, well flavoured, is. each
Calabrian Raisin	Bunch large, long, and tapering, often over a foot in length ; berry white, large, round, and sugary, with a skin remarkable alike for its thickness and transparency, one of the very best keepers, is.
Chaptal	Bunch and berry large ; white and juicy and sweet ; excellent quality, and great bearer
Chasselas Vibert	Berry round, large, of golden amber colour ; juicy, rich, and agreeable ; robust grower, and excellent quality, is.
Chasselas	Large berries, sweet and juicy, excellent table grape
Duchess of Buccleuch	Flesh tender, juicy, of a rich Muscat flavour, good croppers, is. each
Golden Champion	The largest grape grown ; bunches large and compact ; flavour rich and excellent ; appears to suit the climate admirably, is.
Golden Hamburgh	Flavour rich, sugary, and vinous, an excellent grape, is. each
Hermitage, or Shiraz	Large, oval, flavour sugary, with a delicious aroma
Joslyng's St. Alban's	Flesh firm, rich sugary, with a high Muscat flavour, excellent table grape, is. each
Lady Downe's Seedling	Bunch and berry large, richly flavoured, a slight trace of Muscat, is. each
Madresfield Court	Bunches large, long, berries large, oval, with a fine Muscat flavour, is.
Mrs. Prince's Black Muscat	A grape of the highest excellence, a good bearer, with a fine Muscat flavour, is.
Mill-Hill Hamburgh	Bunches very large, flesh solid, tender and melting, is.
Muscat of Alexandria	One of our finest table grapes, but requires careful cultivation
Muscatel, black	Flavour not to be surpassed
red	Most delicate and delicious
white	Superb flavour
Royal Ascot	Bunches medium size and compact, berries nearly oval, early, a fine cropper, is.
Shepherd's Reisling	Can hardly be misplaced, good either for the table or wine
Snow's Muscat	Large, with an excellent Muscat flavour, a first-class grape
Sweetwater	A useful old white grape, flavour good
Trentham, black	Melting flesh, rich, sugary and vinous, an excellent table grape
Verdelho (Madeira)	A small berried grape, of great excellence
Wantage	Bunches large, pale red, very hardy, and free bearer
White Sherry	Useful either for table or wine, hardy and abundant bearer
Ulliade	Very fertile and good, an excellent table grape
Zante Currant	Bunches small, berries very small ; this variety produces the currants of commerce

GRAPES.—American.

1s. each.

These vines are free from the attacks of oidium. They are strong growers and heavy bearers, and should have trellis support, with abundance of room, and only be pruned so as to regulate them on the trellises. Some of them produce successive crops through the summer and autumn. For the table, as well as for wine and preserves, these grapes are likely to prove a great acquisition. Some of them are original species, others the result of hybridizing or crosses.

Name.	Description.
Allen's	Black with a rich, sweet, delicious flavour ; berries round, of medium size ; bunch rather large
Anna	Pink, bunch and berry large, flavour sweet and excellent
Catawba	Purple, berries large, bunch medium, juicy, sweet, aromatic, and rich, an immense bearer

Anderson & Co., Seedsmen, 216 and 218 Pitt Street, Sydney.

Fruits (various)—continued.

GRAPES (American)—continued.

Name.	Description.
Delaware	Dark red, juicy and excellent
Elsinboro	Black, bunch large, berry small, melting, sweet, and excellent, a delicious and hardy grape
Isabella	The only American grape that is well known here. It has a peculiar flavour, liked by most people, makes a good wine or jelly; oidium never affects it
Le Noir	Bunch large, small berry, black and vinous
Miles	Black, bunch and berry medium, sweet and good, very early
Rebecca	Black, bunch compact and heavy, berry oval, medium, flesh sweet, juicy, and delicious, rs.
Salem	Bunch large and compact, flesh sweet, tender, and juicy
Wildor	Bunch and berry large and round, and very productive, rs.
Diana	Bunch and berry large, sweet, and very productive
Maxatawny	Bunch medium, berry large, green flesh, tender and sweet

PASSION FRUIT.

The first and last named require, in the Sydney climate, to be trained upon a wall facing the north to induce fruiting; the others bear without such aid, and all are worthy of culture.

Name.	s.	d.
Alata	1	6
Decasineana	2	6
Edulis	1	0
Macrocarpa	3	6

RASPBERRIES.

3s. per dozen; 20s. per 100.

A really useful fruit, and of easy culture.

Antwerp Red	Large, and fine flavour
White	Large, mild, sweet flavour
Fallstaff	Fruit red, flavour good
Northumberland Fillbasket	Deep red, good size and flavour
Victoria	Large red fruit, of excellent flavour, late, one of the best

STRAWBERRIES.

5s. per 100.

Strawberries do best in strong soils, and may be planted in beds, or to form edgings in a fruit or vegetable garden. Planting may be commenced in March, and continued throughout the winter.

British Queen	Fine high flavoured variety
Empress Eugenie	Very large, rather coarse
Eclipse	Very fine, not to be surpassed
Edith	Good cropper, and fine flavour
Keen's Seedling	Fine flavour, very hardy
Marguerite	Splendid size, 3½ oz. each fruit
Myatt's Pine	Medium size, fine flavour
Sugarloaf	A great improvement on the White Chilian, of a pinkish colour, splendid flavour, and very prolific
Trollope's Victoria	One of the best in cultivation
White Chilian	Large, sure bearer, and good flavour
Warren's Red Chilian	Hardy, free growing variety



Anderson & Co., Seedsmen, 216 and 218 Pitt Street, Sydney.



PART VII.

HORTICULTURAL SUNDRIES.

Pruning Knives, Flower Sticks, &c.

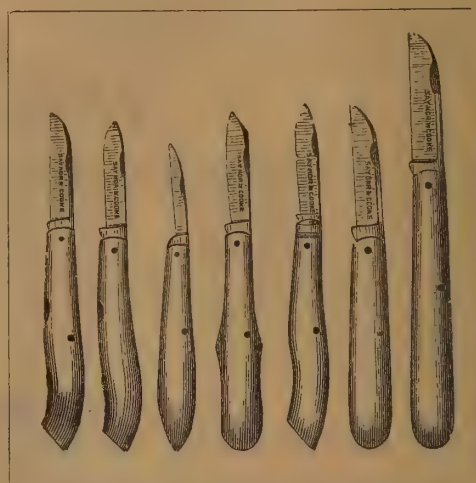
SAYNOR'S CELEBRATED PRUNING AND BUDDING KNIVES

3s. 6d. to 5s.



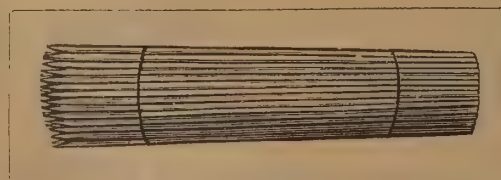
No. 01. No. 02½. No. 189. No. 195. No. 312. No. 186. No. 312. No. 195½.

3s. 6d. to 4s. 6d.



No. 326. No. 325. No. 329. No. 327. No. 325½. No. 204. No. 207.

WHITE WOOD FLOWER STICKS.



In Bundles of 100 each.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
1 foot ..	1	6	2 feet ..	2	6
1½ „ ..	2	0	2½ „ ..	3	0
3 feet ...			3s. 6d.		

DAHLIA STAKES.

Square, and Painted Green.

6s. per dozen.

WOOD GARDEN LABELS.

In Bundles of 100.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
4 inch ..	1	3	9 inch ..	2	6
6 „ ..	1	6	10 „ ..	3	0
7 „ ..	2	0	12 „ ..	3	6

Anderson & Co., Seedsmen, 216 and 218 Pitt Street, Sydney.

Horticultural Sundries—continued.

FLOWER STICKS.

In Bundles of 1 dozen, Painted Green.

				s.	d.					s.	d.
1	foot long, per bundle of 1 dozen	..	..	0	3	3	feet long, per bundle of 1 dozen	..	..	1	0
1½	"	"	"	0	4	3½	"	"	"	1	3
2	"	"	"	0	6	4	"	"	"	1	6
2½	"	"	"	0	9						

BRASS GARDEN SYRINGES.

(LAWSON'S PATENT.)



No. 1, 10s. 6d., 12 inch barrel.

THIS useful instrument can be used for a variety of purposes in the garden, particularly in the Colonies, where insect pests are so numerous, and where the application of Gishurst's Compound, or Insecticide, is so necessary. The spare roses, when not in use, can be screwed to the side, as represented by our woodcuts, so that the end rose can be changed at pleasure.



No. 4, 22s., 18 inch barrel.

No. 3, 20s.

No. 1½, 15s.

SUNDRIES.

Gloves, Pruning, strong leather gauntlets, 2s. 6d. per pair.

" " with cuff, 2s. per pair.

" " Ladies', for the flower garden, 2s. to 3s. 6d. per pair.

Lead Wire, for tying on labels, very pliable, 1s. 6d. per lb.

Garden Lines, strong cord, 1s 6d. each.

" Reels, 3s. 6d. each.

Garden Trowels, 1s. each.

Edging Irons, for trimming grass edgings.

Pruners, French rose, bright, 4 to 6 inch.

" black, sizes.

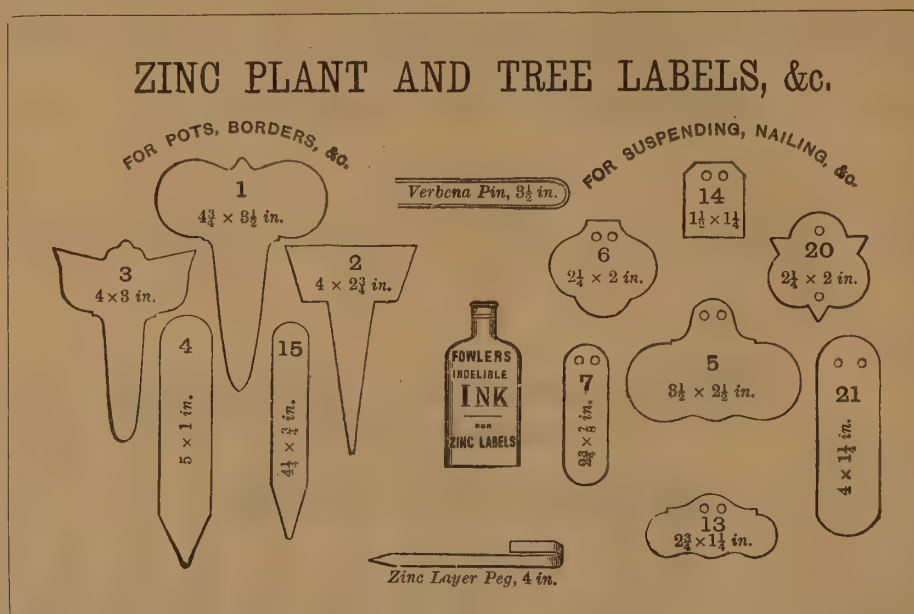
" Prussian vine, 8, 9, and 10 inch.

Metallic Garden Labels, for marking plants, 3s. to 5s. per 100.

Scythe Stones, 6d. each.

Anderson & Co., Seedsman, 216 and 218 Pitt Street, Sydney.

Horticultural Sundries—continued.



Price, per 100.

No.	s.	d.	No.	s.	d.	No.	s.	d.	No.	s.	d.
1	4	0	4	2	6	7	2	0	15	2	0
2	3	0	5	3	6	13	2	6	21	2	6
3	3	6	6	2	6	14	1	6	21	3	0

Indelible Ink, for writing on Zinc Labels 1s. per Bottle
Lead Wire, for tying on Suspending Zinc Labels 1s. 6d. per lb, 3 sizes

FLOWER POTS and SAUCERS.

FLOWER POTS.

Common, per dozen.

	s.	d.		s.	d.		s.	d.
4 inch	1	6	7 inch	4	0	10 inch	12	0
5 "	2	6	8 "	6	0	12 "	18	0
6 "	3	0	9 "	9	0			

SAUCERS.

For 5 inch pots	1	6	For 8 inch pots	4	0	For 10 inch pots	6	0
" 6 "	2	0	" 9 "	4	6	" 12 "	8	0
" 7 "	3	0						

EXPANDING FLOWER POT COVERS.

We have a large variety of these, both gilded and plain. Price, from 6d. to 2s. each.

Hyacinth Glasses (Tyes' Registered), in various colours. From 1s. to 1s. 6d. each.

Anderson & Co., Seedsmen, 216 and 218 Pitt Street, Sydney.

Horticultural Sundries—continued.

RAFFIA FIBRE.

1s. 6d. per lb.

A useful article for tying, of great strength, and well adapted for Pot Plants and Horticultural purposes generally.

WOLFF'S INDELIBLE PENCILS.

These Pencils are excellent substitutes for pen and ink, and are made in three colours—black, blue, and red. The weather has no effect on labels marked with them. 6d. and 9d. each.

Elliott's Improved "SUMMER CLOUD" SHADING.

Packets, with full directions for use, 1s. 6d.

A PREPARATION now largely used for shading Frames and Greenhouses, and all Glass Surfaces. One packet contains sufficient to shade 100 feet of glass.

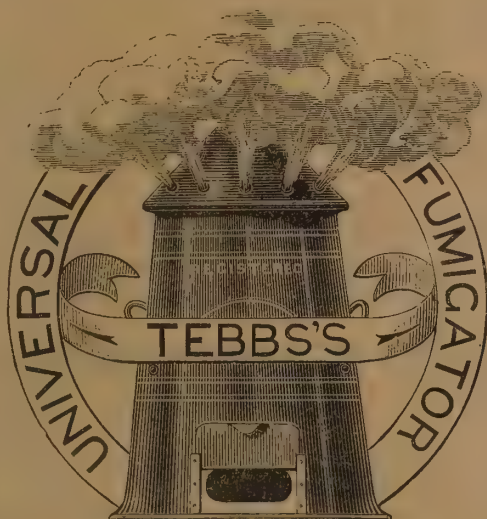


TEBB'S "UNIVERSAL FUMIGATOR."

*No. 1, 4s. 6d.; No. 2, 6s. 6d.; and No. 3,
11s. 6d. each.*

THE best Fumigator in the market, producing the largest quantity of genuine tobacco smoke. No special care or paper required; no cinders used in lighting, no waste, and gives a thick cool smoke. Will burn any kind of tobacco paper, rags, or cord, leaf, common tobacco, or any fumigating material.

TOBACCO, FOR FUMIGATING, 1s. 6d. per lb.



Anderson & Co., Seedsmen, 216 and 218 Pitt Street, Sydney.

Horticultural Sundries—continued.

INSECTICIDES & GARDEN MANURES.

GISHURST COMPOUND.

This preparation is invaluable for the destruction of all those pests to which the Orange Tree is so liable; and it has been found effectual in arresting the progress of scale and 'cocus, and promoting a free and healthy growth of the tree. The large and increasing demand for it by our most prominent Orange Growers is a sufficient criterion as to its utility. It is very efficacious as a dressing for Apple Trees infested with American Blight, and it is also successfully used for the destruction of Aphis, Green Fly, Red Spider, &c., &c., by many of the nurserymen and gardeners throughout the colonies.

1 lb. Boxes ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1s. 6d.
3 lb. „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4s. 0d.
12 lb. „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14s. 0d.

TOBACCO POWDER.

For fumigating, and also for the destruction of Spider, Mealy-Bug, &c., in plants, and most useful insect remover. Plants should be syringed with clean water after its use. In tins, 1s. 6d. and 3s. each.

TOBACCO POWDER DISTRIBUTORS for above. 3s. 6d. each.

FOWLER'S INSECTICIDE.

Invaluable to nurserymen and grape growers. A most thorough eradicator of Fly, Thrip, Mildew, &c. and a valuable preparation for the removal of all insect pests in plants, without in the least injury to them. In jars, 1s. 6d. and 3s. each.

FLOR VITA—The Life of Flowers.

One of the best Manures for Pot Plants manufactured. Bottles, 1s. 6d. each.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—For soft wooded plants in pots, Roses, &c., use one teaspoonful to each gallon of water. Ferns and plants requiring abundance of water, half the quantity will be found sufficient, say one teaspoonful to two gallons of water. It may be applied to the roots with a watering pot, or right over the plant, watering foliage and all. A good syringing with clean water after will give the plants a very fine healthy appearance.

GOULDING'S PLANT FOOD & HORTICULTURAL MANURE.

A very valuable stimulant to young and growing plants. Can be used in the same manner as *Flor Vita*. An excellent manure for pot plants. In bottles, 1s. 6d. each.

STANDEN'S GARDENERS' and AMATEURS' FRIEND MANURE.

For promoting a vigorous growth, and giving a fine healthy appearance to all Fruits, Flowers, and Vegetables. Sold in tins, 1s. 6d. each.

CLAY'S FERTILIZER, or PLANT FOOD.

One of the oldest and most reliable of all Garden Manures, now very largely used, and preferred by some gardeners to all others. In boxes, 1s. 6d. each.

Anderson & Co., Seedsmen, 216 and 218 Pitt Street, Sydney.

Horticultural Sundries—continued.

“BELLCIDE,”

OR

DAISY ERADICATOR.

(Bellicide, *i.e.*,—Belli, a daisy, and Cide, *killer or cutter down.*)

THIS Preparation has been invented for the purpose of destroying Daisies and other offensive weeds which mar the beauty and utility of Grass Lawns of every kind.

At the present time, when Lawn Tennis finds so large a place in public favour as an outdoor amusement, it is essential that the lawn should present a level surface of velvet-like Grass, the Daisy plants, and other weeds affecting Lawns, interfering materially with the true rebound of the Tennis Ball, and in the case of Cricket pitches having a similar effect.

It, therefore, must be evident that a preparation which will eradicate these weeds, and at the same time stimulate the luxuriant growth of the Grass, and save the great amount of manual labour and expense involved in grubbing them up (but which is really useless, as they invariably reappear with increased vigour), will be a real boon.

In cases where the weeds are not entirely killed by a first application, a second dressing with the “BELLCIDE” will always be found effectual.

DIRECTIONS FOR USING THE “BELLCIDE.”

BEST TIME FOR APPLICATION.—We recommend its being applied in dry weather, when its effects will be far more powerful and immediate; but if the weather should continue dry, in five or six days after the “Bellicide” has been used, it is then very important to well water the parts, unless there are very heavy nightly dews.

The complete success of the “Bellicide” is enhanced if it is used from March to August, for during that period the vitality in the growth of the Grass is so much greater than in the later months of the year, and the revival more immediate.

FOR DAISIES.—The “Bellicide” should be applied with regularity, which is best accomplished by means of a Dredger (which will be supplied), carefully using it on the parts or patches of Daisies over the whole surface. The effect will be, it soon withers the weeds; but if our

instructions as to watering (if rain does not soon follow its application) are rigidly observed, the Grass will soon revive and spring up with most marked luxuriansness.

FOR DANDELION, PLANTAINS, &c.—When these weeds are young, the “Bellicide” should be used in the same way as suggested for Daisies, except rather more freely; but when they are large, it will be better to have the crowns cut off, and then apply the “Bellicide” by the means of a narrow-necked bottle direct to the crowns; and as the growth of these weeds is very persistent, three or four dressings may be desirable, which in the end will succeed.

It is better to keep the “Bellicide” in a *dry place*, as some of the ingredients may absorb moisture, thus making it more difficult to apply, besides interfering with its equal distribution.

N.B.—There is nothing injurious in the “Bellicide,” consequently it will not injure birds, nor anything except the weeds it is intended to exterminate; moreover, it has no objectionable smell, and will keep any length of time.

Before venturing to introduce this article, we have completely satisfied ourselves of its efficacy; and, IF ONLY THE INSTRUCTIONS FOR ITS USE ARE ADHERED TO, can guarantee satisfactory results.

Canisters, 7 lb.	..	..	..	2s.	6d.	Bags, 56 lb.	...	..	..	..	16s.
“ 14 lb.	..	..	..	4s.	6d.	“ 112 lb.	..	..	..	..	30s.
Bags, 28 lb.	...	..	..	8s.	6d.						
Dredgers	...	...	...	...	...						

2d each.

The Dredgers hold about 2 lb. weight, and being of convenient size, retail sales in this form can be the more readily effected.

Price for Dredger filled with “Bellicide” ... 1s.

ANDERSON & CO.'S

WHOLESALE CASES OF GARDEN SEEDS

FOR COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS.

THE SYSTEM of supplying our RETAIL CUSTOMERS with small quantities of reliable Seeds, through the medium of their local storekeeper, has met with great success, and we venture to think that ANDERSON & Co.'s Illustrated Packets of Vegetable and Flower Seeds are known in almost every town in the colonies of New South Wales and Queensland.

STOREKEEPERS find their stocks are not complete without Seeds, and it is a matter of no little importance to them that, in the sale of Seeds, they have an easy mode of retailing, and some assurance that what they are giving their customers are to be depended on as true to name and of reliable growth.

ANDERSON & CO.'S ILLUSTRATED PACKET SEEDS

SUPPLY A READY MEANS OF RETAILING. UNIFORM RETAIL PRICE—6d. EACH.

ANDERSON & CO.'S SYSTEM OF CONDUCTING THE PACKET TRADE

GIVES TO THE PURCHASER SEEDS PUT UP IN OUR STORE, THOROUGHLY RELIABLE.



The above cut represents one of our SEED CASES, and every Storekeeper should have one. The Cases can be supplied in three sizes, and the Seeds are put up in retail 6d. packets, having a coloured illustration of the Vegetable or Flower on the outside, ANDERSON & Co.'s name, and the date of issue, protecting the Storekeeper against the sale of old Seeds, and giving proof to their customers that they are buying those of reliable growth. These Cases are handsomely got up, and are quite a feature in the store. Full particulars as to price, size, and contents, and all information sent to any Storekeeper on application.

Anderson & Co.'s Works on Gardening.

WE publish this year a New Series of Books pertaining to the Cultivation of Vegetables and Flowers, Fruit Trees, Shrubs, &c. These Little Works, four in number, will take the place of our "N.S. Wales Gardener," a book which has been generally appreciated, and of which a large number has been distributed. The last edition of this work being now out of print, we have thought it better to divide the various matters treated therein, and to issue **One Shilling Works**, each treating of a special subject. We trust the little Manuals we now offer to our friends will be all they could wish—valuable information will be found in their pages, and we think they will be found thorough practical guides.

"THE KITCHEN GARDEN AND COTTAGERS' MANUAL."

Price 1s.

A handbook to the successful culture of Culinary Vegetables, and to the management of Plants of interest to the Household.

"THE FLOWER GARDEN."

Price 1s.

With directions as to the management of the Bush House, Fernery, Lawn, and other ornamental and useful home surroundings.

"THE FRUIT GARDEN."

In 2 vols. Price 1s. each

A practical guide to the planting and management of the chief Fruit-yielding Plants of Temperate and Tropical Zones.

ANDERSON & CO.'S

"HOW TO GROW FLOWERS FROM SEED."

Second Edition. Post Free.

This little work has been written expressly for the Amateur Gardener, and will be found to contain a great deal of information for the cultivation of all the various varieties of Flowers, both hardy varieties and those requiring special care in Bush-house and varieties requiring to be raised under Glass.

Anderson & Co.'s Select Seed Potatoes.

During the month of July we publish our GENERAL POTATO LIST of all the most approved and new varieties.

NOTE.—Write for a copy of this Catalogue for your friends who have gardens, or send us their address, to post a copy, and recommend them to procure

ANDERSON'S RELIABLE SEEDS.

ANDERSON & CO.,

Seedsmen and Plant Merchants, 216 and 218 Pitt Street, Sydney.

ANDERSON & Co's

CATALOGUE
for 1888-9.

SEEDS

AND Plants.

216 & 218 PITT ST., SYDNEY.

